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A NOTE ON KING ALFRED'S JEWEL

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ONE of the very finest, and assuredly the most interesting and valuable, of all the relics of Anglo-Saxon Art that have come down to us, is the jewel of King Alfred the Great, to which, having been cursorily alluded to by a writer on another page of this present number, I take the opportunity of directing attention. This inestimable treasure was discovered in the year 1693, at Newton Park, not far from Athelney Abbey, in Somersetshire, near the junction of the Parrot and the Thone, a district often visited by Alfred, and to which, after he had been defeated by the Danes in 878, he retreated; it is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford,* where it is indeed a "gem among gems." It was fully described by Mr. Albert Way in the *Archæological Journal* in 1846, and I am fortunate in being able here to reproduce the exquisite engravings by my late gifted brother, Orlando Jewitt, that accompanied that notice. "It is formed of gold, elaborately wrought in a kind of filigree, mixed with chased and engraved work. The legend around the edge of the jewel, ✠ AELFRED MEC HEHT GEVVRCAN (Aelfred ordered me to be wrought), is cut in bold Anglo-Saxon characters, the intervening spaces being pierced so that the crystal within is seen. The face [or front] is formed of a piece of rock crystal, four-tenths of an inch in thickness, under which is placed the singular enamelled subject of which no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been given; it has been supposed to be a representation of the Saviour, St. Neót, St. Cuthbert, or of Alfred himself. The workmanship is very curious; the design was first traced out in filigree attached to the face of the plate of gold, the intervening spaces were then filled up with vitreous pastes of different colours, so that at

* In 1693 it was in the possession of Mr. Nathaniel Palmer, of Fairfield, Somersetshire; and in 1718 was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum by his son, Mr. Thomas Palmer, in which year it was described and figured by Dr. Musgrave in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

first sight the work appears to resemble a mosaic, but there can be little doubt that the colours were fixed upon the plate by fusion. The ground is of a rich blue, coloured probably by means of cobalt; the face and arms are white, slightly shaded; the portions which, in the woodcut (Plate VIII., fig. 1), are shaded diagonally, are of pale translucent green, and those which are hatched with perpendicular lines are of a reddish brown. The vitreous pastes in this instance, are semi-transparent, and of a crystalline crackly appearance, resembling some specimens of quartz."

The form of the jewel, which is somewhat oviform, or, with the metal-work as it has been described, "battledore-shaped," is here engraved of its exact size. The front, or obverse, as just stated, is a plate or slice of rock crystal, beneath which is the filigree or enamel figure already described. This figure is again more clearly shown on fig. 2, where it is denuded of its crystal covering. The back, or reverse, is a plate of gold lying immediately upon the back of the miniature, and this is beautifully worked in foliage, as shown on fig. 3. The edge, the form of which will be best understood on reference to fig. 4, is bevelled towards the front, and upon it appears the inscription already given, in Anglo-Saxon characters. It terminates at the bottom in a grotesque head, probably a serpent, from whose mouth projects a socket, crossed by a pin or rivet, to which some tiny shaft or other handle has been attached.

Many and very curious, as well as various, have been the conjectures as to the use or origin of this remarkable jewel, and of the figure intended to be represented upon it, but it is not worth while to here repeat them. The probability, to my mind, is that it simply formed the head of a sceptre, and that just possibly it might have been ultimately given by Alfred to the head of the monastery founded by himself, to be used as a pastoral staff or staff of office, as was the crosier in later days. The design and the workmanship are of exquisite beauty, and in all respects the jewel is unsurpassed by any other existing example of Anglo-Saxon art.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF PONTEFRACT.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

SIR JOHN DE LACY, or Lasey, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert de Quinci (eldest son of Saier de Quinci, Earl of Winchester), and Hadeguise, Countess of Lincoln, sister and coheir of Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln. He held the earldom of Lincoln by the gift of this Countess Hadeguise, which was confirmed, in 1232, by royal charter to him and his issue by Margaret his wife. Dying in 1240, he left a son and heir, Edmund, then a minor, who became a ward of the crown, and would have succeeded to the title of Earl of Lincoln, if he had outlived his mother. In 1247, Edmund took to wife, Alice, daughter of the Marquis of Saluzzo, in Italy, and had two sons, John and Henry, and a daughter, Margaret.* He was Constable of Chester; and how he came to found the House of Black Friars at Pontefract is thus told by a contemporary Friar-Priester, F. Ralph de Bocking, in his *Life of St. Richard of Chichester*.

Endowed with most excellent dispositions from his earliest years, Edmund de Lacy attached himself to Richard, Bishop of Chichester. In the familiar society of that holy prelate, from good he became better, more and more devout, and day by day more fervent in worshipping God, and in promoting the honour of the church. And so the Lord put it into his mind to establish, on his own estates, a church and dwelling for the Friar-Priesters, whom he esteemed in Christ above all other religious. With due deliberation and counsel, he chose the town of Pontefract; and here he determined to erect a memorial to the bishop who had already (Apr. 3rd, 1258) passed out of this world to his heavenly reward. Accompanied by many discreet men, both religious and secular, he went to the spot, in order that personally he might make over the estate to the Friars, and lay the foundation-stone with his own hand, as patron and founder of the house. Taking the stone, he accordingly set it, saying, "*In honorem Domine nostre Mariæ, Dei genitricis et virginis, et S. Dominici confessoris, ejus fratribus locum ipsum assigno, nec non S. Ricardi episcopi et confessoris, quondam domini et amicissimi mei, ecclesiam in loco isto fundare volens, primum lapidem jacto.*" And immediately he had uttered these words, the stone, in which no flaw nor fissure had been noticed, split into three parts, in the sight of all around, as though to proclaim the approval of Edmund's choice of the three patron saints. This incident made him all the more steadfast in his purpose, and still more eager to finish what he had promised. But not long afterwards he died; "*corporisque sui exuvias apud Fratres in ipsâ ecclesiâ legavit tumulandas.*" The church was accordingly neatly built, and remained dedicated to the three saints, Mary, Dominic, and Richard; the Bishop of Chichester being formally canonized in 1262.^b

* Dugdale's "*Baronage*," etc. ^b *Acta Sanctorum* (Bolland), sub die Apr. 3.

The exact date of the laying of the stone is not recorded; but the year 1257 may well be fixed for it, as the processes for the bishop's canonization were set on foot by a pontifical brief of June 22nd, 1256,* and Edmund de Lacy died on St. Mary Magdalen's day (July 22nd), 1258, before he was thirty years old; his body was buried at the Abbey of Stanlow, in Cheshire; and it was his heart which was deposited with the Friar-Preachers of Pontefract.

The lands attached to the house, which were given thus by Edmund de Lacy, Constable of Chester, were called East-Crofts,⁴ and contained altogether quite than 6 a. Two additions were afterwards made to the site by the authority of the crown.

By writ, dated June 20th, 1308, an inquisition was taken, Aug. 1st, at this town, when it was found that it would be detrimental if Walter de Baggehill assigned 8½ a. of land (valued in all issues at 2s. 4d. a-year) to the Friars for enlarging their area, as the crown would lose 7d., when the Earl of Lincoln (of whom the land was held) died, on account of wardship; the town of Pontefract would lose 2d. a-year, as the inhabitants had commonage there in open time; and the rector would lose 2s. a-year in tithes when it happened to be sown. Notwithstanding this return, a royal mandate was issued, Aug. 16th, to the chancellor, to concede a license if it could be done without injury; and in time the difficulties were overcome, for by aid of the parliament assembled at Stamford, the royal license was granted, Oct. 24th, 1309, enabling Walter de Baggehill to assign the land.¹

Edward III. issued a writ, May 17th, 1342, to find if it would be detrimental to allow Simon Pepir (or Piper), chaplain, to assign 1 p. of land for enlarging the Friars' homestead; and John Box, of Pontefract, 8 p. of turbery in *Inclesmore*, for fuel. The inquisition taken here June 18th, was favourable as to the land; it was held of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, by unknown service, and he held it of Queen Philippa, and she held it of the crown, but by no rent, as it was part of a messuage which was alienated before the statute of mortmain, and all service had been thrown on the remaining part; and it was valued at 1½d. a-year. As for the turbery, no return appears in the matter.² A royal license, dated Sept. 7th, enabled Simon Piper to carry out the transfer.³

The Friars had a conduit, supplied, it seems, with water from a spring in a small piece of land called Cockcliff Turfmore, at some distance from their house;⁴ but it does not appear how it was acquired.

* Bullar. Ord. Præd.

⁴ Boothroyd's "History of Pontefract," p. 339.

¹ Inquis. ad quod dampn. 2 Edw. II., no. 109. Jurors: Rob. Harnald, Rog. de Gilkeston, Rich. Berfot, Will. de Selby, Will. le Spicer, John de Neeval, Rob. Coleman, Rich. Lenwyn, Tho. de Oodecotes, Edmund fits Thomas, Pet. Tincter, and Hugh de York.

² Pat. 3 Edw. II. m. 31.

³ Inquis. ad quod dampn. 16 Edw. III. no. 31. Jurors: Rich. de Baghill of Pontefract, Rob. de Wavenpord, Ad. de Acheword, Ad. Scot, Tho. de Lewes, John de Beverlay, Rob. Lister, Sim. de More, Tho. Neve, Rob. Harwod, Alex. le Tranur, Will. de Polby, all of the same place.

⁴ Pat. 16 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 4.

¹ Ministers' Accounts, 30 Henry VIII.

In 1266, Sir Roger de Moubray died in the Isle of Axholme; his body was brought to Pontefract, and buried in this church.¹

Some differences between the Cluniac monks of Pontefract and those of Monk Bretton were adjusted at this Priory, Aug. 4th, 1269, F. Oliver Daincourt, prior, being one of the four arbitrators; and there were also present the priors of the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, York, and Lancaster.²

These Friars were engaged in proclaiming the crusade for the deliverance of the Holy Land. They established three stations for the purpose, one here at Pontefract, another at Rotherham, and the third at Wakefield. In 1291, the Archbishop of York, Sept. 4th, signified to all the Friars within his diocese, that he intended personally to preach the crusade on the Exaltation of Holy Cross (Sept. 14th), in York Minster, and begged them to do the same at all their stations.³

The executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. for this Convent to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through J. de Berewyk.⁴

In the year 1300, Edward I., with his queen and royal family, made considerable stays at Pontefract, and twice took up his abode in the Priory of the Friar-Preachers. On his arrival, Jan. 9th, 1299-1300, he gave 20s. to them, for two days' food, through F. John de Holeburi.⁵ On June 4th, he made an offering of 7s. at the altar of the B. Virgin in the church. Before leaving the town, he made a gift of 13s. 4d., through F. John de Wrotham, for the damages done to the Friars in their buildings and other matters, during the stay of himself and the royal family with them in the beginning of the month. On the 11th, having passed to Sherburn, he gave them alms for three days' food, and also for the damages, through F. Henry de Carleton. Having reached York, June 14th, he sent them a further recompense of 18s. 4d. for the damages, and 48s. for four days' food, both sums by the same F. Henry de Carleton.⁶ Coming again to Pontefract in Nov., the king, on his arrival, gave the Friars, Nov. 28th, 19s. 4d. for two days' food; and on the same day the queen made an offering of 7s. at the great altar of this convent-church.⁷

On the Assumption and following days, 1303, the Provincial Chapter of the Order was held here; to which, July 10th, the writ *De orando pro Rege*, was directed,⁸ and for the food of which, July 20th, the king gave 10l. to F. Geoffrey, Prior of York, through F. Adam de Percy.⁹

Edward II. being at this town, gave the Friar-Preachers here, Aug. 9th, 1310, 13s. 4d. for one day's food, through F. Nicholas de Pontefract.¹⁰

The Provincial Chapter was again celebrated here in Aug., 1321.

¹ Cotton MSS. Cleopatra C. III. fol. 302.

² Dugdale's Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 653.

³ Reg. Archiep. Romani, fol. 26^b: Raine's Historical Papers and Letters, p. 93.

⁴ Rot. (gard.) liberationum pro regina, 19-20 Edw. I.

⁵ Liber Gard. Regis, 27-28 Edw. I.

⁶ Rot. Gard. Regis, 28 Edw. I.

⁷ Liber Gard. 29 Edw. I.: Additional MSS. cod. 7966^a.

⁸ Claus. 81 Edw. I. m. 7^d.

⁹ Onus Gard. per Scac. anno 81. And Exit. Scac. Pasch. 81 Edw. I. m. 4.

¹⁰ Jornale Gard. (Regis) de anno quarto (Edw. II.)

The king gave 15*l.* for food, July 1st, through F. Adam de Percy; and the writ *De orando pro Rege*, etc., was dated July 26th.^a William de Melton, Archbishop of York, Aug. 1st, bestowed 100*s.* on the assembly.^v

When Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, rose in rebellion against Edward II., and had to retreat to Pontefract, he and his barons held their consultations in the Blackfriars here. He was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, and being beheaded on a hill outside Pontefract, Mar. 22nd, 1321-2, was attended to the scaffold by a Friar-Priester.^v

Edward III. on his arrival at this town, gave an alms of 9*s.*, Oct. 1st, 1380, to the twenty-seven Friar-Priesters, for one day's food, through F. John de Ripon.^x Being here again, he gave 10*s.* to the thirty Friars, Oct. 14th, 1384, for a day's food, through John de Karliol.^y Also Feb. 18th, 1384-5, on his arrival he bestowed 8*s.* 8*d.* on the twenty-six Friars, for a day's food, through the same F. John;^z and in the same month, a cask of Gascony wine, worth 4*l.*, for celebrating mass.^a Likewise, May 26th following, also through F. John, 9*s.* 8*d.* to the twenty-nine Friars who went out to meet him in the procession of welcome.^b

By will, dated Aug. 23rd, 1341, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Paytfin, of Heddinglay, bequeathed 40*s.* to the Friar-Priesters of Pontefract.^c

Henry de Percy, by will dated Sept. 13th, 1349, and proved Mar. 12th, 1351-2, bequeathed 6*l.* sterling to the Friar-Priesters of Pontefract, Lancaster, Yarm, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, in equal shares.^d

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, granted leave, Apr. 28th, 1378, to his dear chaplains in God, the Prior and Convent of the Friar-Priesters here to dig turves in Pontefract Park, for three years, at the proper seasons, as they had been accustomed to do before. And at the same time he gave them three oaks, good and fit for timber, "pour amender et reparailleur leur ruynouse eglise et meissions"^e Also Oct. 20th, 1372, he granted them three more oaks for timber, out of the same park.^f

Sir Robert de Swylyngton, knt., the younger, May 23rd, 1379, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Friar-Priesters of Pontefract, to celebrate for his soul.^g

Elizabeth, relict of Sir Nicholas de Wortley, Oct. 20th, 1382, bequeathed 6*s.* 8*d.* to each Order of Friars in Pontefract, Doncaster, and Tickhill.^h

^a Lib. Gard. anno 14 Edw. II.: Addit. MSS. eod. 9951. And Exit. Scao. Pasch. 14 Edw. II. m. 3.

^v Claus. 15 Edw. II. m. 35^d.

^x Dixon's *Fasti Eboracenses*, by Raine, vol. 1. p. 437.

^y Leland, *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 465. Holinshed.

^z Contrarot. Custod. Gard. Regis, anno quinto (Edw. III.).

¹ Lib. Gard. Regis de annis 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Bibl. Cotton, Nero C. VIII.

² Contrarot. Gard. Regis de Expens. forensis. 8-9 Edw. III.

^a Lib. Gard.: Cotton MSS. Nero C. VIII.

^b Ibidem.

^c Stevens' "History of Ancient Abbeys," etc., vol. ii. app. p. 298.

^d Testamenta Eboracensia, p. 57.

^e Reg. of grants, charters, etc. of the Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xii. fol. 182^b.

^f Ibidem, vol. xiii. fol. 64.

^g Testamenta Eboracensia, p. 107.

^h Ibid. p. 108.

Sir Brian de Stapilton, knt., by will, dated May 16th, 1394, and proved June 26th, devised to the Friars of Beverley, Scarborough, Doncaster, and Pontefract, Richmond, Yarm, Allerton, and Kendal, to each Order, 13s. 4d.¹

Robert de Morton, of Bautre, by will dated Aug. 25th, and proved Nov. 9th, 1396, bequeathed five marks to the Friars of Pontefract, to find a chaplain to celebrate for his soul, for a year after his decease.¹

The Master-General of the Order, May 21st, 1397, approved and ratified the concession of a chamber made by the Friars of Pontefract to F. John de Kirkbi; whom also he gave leave to go out and abide with his friends, with an *honest* companion, as often as it seemed fitting to him in the convent.^k

Sir John Scot, knt., Lord of Great Haloughton, by will dated Jan. 24th, and proved Feb. 9th, 1406-7, bequeathed to the four Orders of Mendicant Friars at Pontefract, Doncaster, and Tickhill, five marks to each Order.¹

Oliver Woderow, of Wolley, by will of Nov. 11th, proved Dec. 12th, 1480, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the Friars of Pontefract, for a trental.^m

Matilda, Countess of Cambridge, by will dated at the Cistercian Abbey of Roche, Aug. 15th, and proved Sept. 4th, 1446, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the Friars of Pontefract.ⁿ

Thomas Box, gent., by will of Mar. 10th, 1448-9, proved May 6th following, gave his body to be buried within the house of the Friar-Preachers of Pontefract.^o

Thomas Wombewell, of Wombwell, esq., by will of Feb. 14th, proved Mar. 14th, 1452-3, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the house of Friar-Preachers of Pontefract.^p

Sir Garvase Clyfeton, knt., by will dated Nov. 26th, 1453, and proved Jan. 16th following, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to be equally divided between the houses of the four Orders of Friars at Doncaster, Pontefract, and Tickhill.^q

Jane, second wife and widow of Thomas Wombwell, of Whitekirk, by will dated July 10th, and proved Nov. 18th, 1454, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the Prior and Friars of Pontefract for their building, 12d. to each friar and priest of the same place, and 4d. to each novice.^r

Walter Calverley, esq., by will of Apr. 6th, 1466, proved Mar. 5th following, bequeathed 2s. to the Friar-Preachers of Pontefract.^s

The following interesting and valuable list of burials at this Priory was written by John Wrythe, *alias* Wriothesley, garter-king-at-arms, who died in the year 1504: it was probably taken from the obituary of the house. We add a few explanations.

"Ce sensuyvent les noms des nobles hom'es, qui sont enterres ou freres precheurs de Pontfret.

Et p'mierem't, le cuer de mess^r Edmond Lascy, Conte de Lyncon', leur premier fondeur.

¹ Ibid. p. 198.

¹ Ibid. p. 210.

^k Ex Tabulario Romano Mag. Gen. Ord.

¹ Testamenta Eboracensia, p. 346.

^m Testamenta Eboracensia, part 2, p. 5.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 118.

^o Boothroyd, p. 340.

^p Testamenta Eboracensia, part 2, Ibid. p. 163.

^q Ibid. p. 169.

^r Ibid. p. 177.

^s Ibid. p. 280.

Item, dame Alyx, sa femme.

Item, Jehan de Lascy leur filz.

(He appears to have died in his infancy, as Henry, his brother, succeeded his father).

Item dame Margarite de Quantilupo ausy leur fille.

(She was married to George, son of William de Cantilupo, Baron of Bergavenny, named below.)

Item Agnes de Vesce seur alad' dame Alyx de Lascy.

(Matthew Paris says that the two daughters of the Marquis of Saluzzo were married in May, 1247, one to Edmund de Lacy, the other to Richard de Burgh. The latter probably took a second husband).

Item le cuer de tresbenoiste memoire Richart pere du Roy Edward le quatriemes.

(Richard, Duke of York, was slain in the Battle of Wakefield, Dec. 24th, 1460.)

Item ausy le cuer de Edmond Conte de Rotellant.

(This must be Edward Plantagenet, son and heir of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who was slain in the Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25th, 1415, and was buried in the choir of the parish church of Fotheringay).

Item le cuer de Richart Neville Conte de Salesbury.

(He was taken prisoner in the Battle of Wakefield and beheaded. His body, with the bones of Alice his wife, and Thomas his son, was buried Feb. 15th, 1463-3, at Bisham Abbey, co. Berks).

It' ausy le cuer de mess^r Thomas Neville son filz et depuis leurs os translates ala priuerye de Birsam.

(He was slain at Wakefield).

Item messire Thomas de Haryngton'.

It' d'na Patronilla de Novo Mercato quond' reclusa de Wymelay.

It' Jolyenne de Partenay.

It' Richart Thornhil'.

It' Robert de Lambton.

It' Pierre de Allertwayt.

It' Mess^r Rougier de Moubray.

(He died in 1266, as already mentioned).

It' dame Matilda sa fem'e.

(She was the daughter of Sir William de Beauchamp of Bedford, and took for her second husband Sir Roger le Strange).

It' le cuer de mess^r Rougier Moubray leur filz.

(He died at Ghent in 1298, and was buried at Fountains Abbey.)

It' dame Royase sa fem'e & fille ou Conte de Gloucester.

(Rose, sister to Gilbert, Earl of Clare and Gloucester).

It' le cuer de mess^r George de Quantilupo.

(He was born at Bergavenny, on Good Friday (Apr. 14th), 1251, married Margaret de Lacy, and died Apr. 25th, 1273, in the 23rd year of his age).

It' le filz dnd' mess^r George.

(This son must have died in earliest infancy, as his father left no living issue).

It' Jehan Metal & ausy Jolyenne sa fem'e.

It' d'n's Will's deschargell'.

It' d'na Joh'a deschargell' mater p'dicta (sic).

It' d'n's Petrus de Rotheresfeld.

It' d'na Albreda uxor ejus.

It' Joh'es de Rotheresfeld.

It' Joh'es de Rotheresfeld filius p'dicti Joh'is.

It' Joh'es de Rotheresfeld.

It' Henricus Lilly.

It' d'na Agnes Clarell.

It' Lucia de Wyllyngton.

It' d'n's Will's Touchet.

It' d'n's Will's Touchet filij p'dci Will'i.

It' Will's de Pollyngton.

It' Will's de Bradebour.

It' d'n's Ricardus Adut.

It' d'n's Thomas Knaresburg'.

It' Robertus de Pit et Elyna uxor ejus.*

It' Jolyenne Metal.

It' Alyx Metal.

It' mess^r Robert de Vepont.

It' Guill'e de Langefeld.

Jolyenne de Averley.

Guill'e le Vavasour.

Jehan de Neuf Marche.

Jolyana de Rupe.

Dame Alyx de Hastyng'.

Mess^r Rougier de Laybourn'.

Thomas Lestrangle.

Mess^r Garryn de Visul.

Joh'es de Folleto.

It' cor d'ni Will'i de Fourneswal.

Will's de Belou.

It' cor d'ni Ade de Novo Mercato.

It' d'n's Adam filius ejus.

It' d'n's Joh'es de (obliterated).

It' d'n's Adam de Preston'.

* Collectanea Topographica, vol. iv., p. 73.

F. Robert Day, prior, and the Convent, Feb. 11th, 1536-7, granted to Robert Foxley, king's servant, and Allen Ayre, of Pontefract, all the grass belonging to their house, except the churchyard, chapelyard, and kitchenyard, during the term of thirty years next following, for the rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at Michaelmas, yearly. The lessees were not to be troublesome to the prior and his brethren; they were to make a fence round about, and find a lock for the west gate, with two keys, one of which was to be given to the prior.*

At the dissolution, the community here consisted of the prior, six priests, and a novice, who had not taken his religious vows. By a royal commission, dated Oct. 30th, 1538, Sir George Lawson, knt., Richard Bellassis, esq., William Blitheman, receiver of the suppressed lands in the archdeaconry of Richmond and county of Durham, and James Rokeby, auditor of the court of augmentations, or three of them, were appointed to receive the surrenders of several monasteries and priories in Yorkshire. The Priory of the Friars at Pontefract seems to have fallen by their hands, as the possessions and goods passed into the charge of Blitheman. The act of surrender was signed Nov. 26th, by Robert Dae (prior), F. Richard Lorde D.D., F. Richard Chanlar, F. George Lesbere, F. Andrew Nyk, F. William Bramla, F. Thomas Rawlyng, and William Chanlar, novice not professed.† The goods of the house were, for the most part, forthwith sold by the Commissioners, as follows: a *Seute Blod Worsted*, to the mayor of the town, for 16*s.*; an old suit of velvet vestments of a mulberry colour, *cum incidentibus*, to a stranger for 18*s.* 4*d.*; a velvet vestment called the *Tayllor seute*, for 20*s.*; two poor (*debilia*) vestments, for 5*s.*; two *Surplensis* and three *alterclothes*, for 8*s.* 4*d.*; a pair of candlesticks and a censer, for 16*d.*; four brass pots, two spits, four iron dishes, one *ladell*, one *skemer de brasse*, and one old *almer*, for 10*s.*; one old *cap*, to a servant of Sir George Lawson, knt., for 10*s.*; a brewing lead, with the utensils of the brewhouse, for 9*s.*; various furniture and utensils of the pantry, in a lot, for 2*s.*; two featherbeds, two bolsters, two coverlets, and other old furniture of the strangers' chamber, for 8*s.* 8*d.*; out of the cells, for 8*s.*; and a cart-load of hay for 20*d.*: the total, by an omission or error, being 110*s.* 4*d.* Out of these proceeds of the sale, were given to the disbanded religious, 18*s.* 4*d.* to Day, late prior, and 5*s.* each to the priests, Lord, Chancelor, Lasbury, Nik, Brameley, and Rawlyng, and to the simple novice Chameley: total, 48*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance of 62*s.* The house had no debts either to or from it. All the land and buildings uninjured, four fadders of lead on the roof, two bells in the belfry weighing 6 cwt., the lead conduit, and a brass *Hallywatter Patt* were left in the keeping of the mayor, for the king's use. Blitheman carried off the chalice weighing 9 oz., and doubtless it soon went to the royal jewel-house.‡

John Warde was made collector of the rents of the lands, which were as follows:

* Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentations, vol. xov., fol. 165.

† Surrenders: Pontefract, Blackfriars; No. 197.

‡ Ministers' Accounts, 29-30 Hen. VIII., No. 197.

The site, with the churchyard adjacent on the N., the <i>Frayto' gardyn</i> on the W., another garden on the S., and one on the E., containing altogether $1\frac{1}{2}$ a., with the commodities and easements which the Prior and Convent had in the adjoining close called <i>le Woode</i>			6s. 8d.
A close of meadow and pasture called <i>le Woode</i> , of 8a., let to Thomas Foxley, as before mentioned			66s. 8d.
A cottage in <i>Roper gate</i> formerly let for 3s. a-year, now in tenure of Richard Welbore, gent., mayor of the town, (besides 6d. paid to the crown)			18d.
A parcel of meadow at Kellington, late in tenure of Richard Cowpar, now of Richard Welbore			3s.
A parcel of land at <i>Cokcliff Turffmore</i> , in tenure of *			4d.
Total			77s. 9d.*

Foxley had his lease allowed and enrolled, Nov. 8th, 1539, on the part of the crown.⁷

The particulars for the sale were made out, along with those for the Black Friars' house at Winchelsea, soon after Dec. 18th, 1544, for George Clifford, gent., and Michael Welbore, gent. Upon the lands were fifty elms and ashes, of forty and sixty years' growth. Of these, forty were reserved for repairing the house and for hedgebote to maintain the hedges and fences, and the remaining ten were valued at 6d. each.^a On Mar. 19th following, the royal grant was made to Clifford and Welbore, and their assigns for ever, the tenure being by the hundredth part of a knight's-fee.^a

Michael Welbore, who was of Clavering in Essex, gained sole possession, and had royal licence, Nov. 12th, 1546, to alienate the site, frater-garden, two other gardens, and the wood of 8a. to his uncle Richard Welbore and Margaret his wife, for their lives.^b The buildings were soon razed, so that in 1648 no trace of them remained. Speaking of that part of Pontefract on the top of the hill, which was "caullid Kirkeby," Leland, about 1541 says, "Edmunde Lacy buildid the Colledge of *White* Freres in this Part of Pontefrait."^c By a *lapsus calami* he has substituted *white* for *black*; for the Carmelites never had any settlement in this town. Boothroyd writes in 1807, "The seat of the house was nearly in the centre of the garden now called Friar Wood. A draw-well and various foundations, which have been removed in the lower garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Halley, ascertain the spot where it once stood.

"A more delightful spot could not have been well selected. Embosomed in a wood, screened from the cold northern and westerly winds, by high grounds, the brothers enjoyed all the advantages of privacy and retirement, in a warm and well-sheltered abode."^d

* Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 166; and six succeeding years.

⁷ Miscellaneous Books, *ut supra*.

^a Particulars for grants, 36 Hen. VIII., Welbore and Clifford, grantees.

^b Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 11. m. 15 (32).

^c Originalia, 38 Hen. VIII., p. 5. ro. 28.

^d Leland, *Itin.*, vol. i., fol. 43.

^d Boothroyd, p. 338.

NOTES ON RELIGIOUS AND OTHER INSCRIPTIONS
OCCURRING ON ANCIENT DOMESTIC BUILDINGS,
FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, ETC.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

INSCRIPTIONS on domestic remains of a date previous to the commencement of the 15th century, are not of very frequent occurrence, as secular buildings retaining portions, or fittings of an earlier date than this are necessarily much rarer than ecclesiastical examples. This arises from the many changes of ownership to which the former, as compared with the latter, have been subjected, and the alterations in secular architecture, necessitated by advancing civilization, and by the gradually extending ideas of comfort and luxury of the population.

The examples I have chosen for this paper nearly all belong to the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; a period which furnishes a great number of quaint and interesting legends or inscriptions, written upon buildings of all kinds or their furniture, and on articles of personal adornment. Of the few earlier than the 15th century, the writer has been able to meet with still fewer of interest to the general reader, giving as they do only the dates of the erection of various structures and the names of the builders, as for instance those on the Abbey Barn, Rodmartin, Gloucestershire, and on a large dove-cote at Garway, Herefordshire.

Just on the verge of the 15th century, is an inscription over the entrance to Cowling Castle, Kent, an edifice fortified by John de Cobham in 1481, the fourth year of Richard II.; it is on a brass-plate, as follows, in black letter:—

**"Knobeth that Beth and shall be
That I am made In Helpe of the Countre
In knowing of which Thing,
This is Chartre and Witnessing."**

The above is engraved in imitation of a deed, with seal of arms appended. Great Snoring Rectory, Essex, a 15th century building, has "Jesu M" repeated at intervals on the cornice; whilst at Bolton, Yorkshire, an oak beam on a cottage bears this legend:—

"Thow yat passys by yis way one ave maria here yow say."

It is supposed to have formed part of the chapel on the bridge at this place. Hannington, in Wiltshire, has a house built by two brothers, who placed on the front:—

"Ecece quam bonum et jucundum est habitare fratres in unum;"

and put a quaint carving near of two hands in one money bag, and two hands holding a single heart.—(See *Builder*, Vol. 1868, p. 558).

At Nantwich, in Cheshire, is a house with inscription, and at Chester is the celebrated "God's Providence house," with the legend—

"God's providence is mine inheritance, 1652."

Another house with the same, exists at Ninfield, in Sussex, a building which, Mr. Lower says in his *Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 61, has on the front, in raised letters, as follows:—

"God's providence is mine inheritance. Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it. Here we have (1659) no abidance."

The first clause was a favourite moral proverb with the Cromwellian party, and formed the motto on the badges of the children at the London Workhouse, which was founded in 1662. At Bridgenorth, Salop, is a house inscribed:—

"Except the Lord BVILD the OWSE The laborers thereof evail nothing. Erected by R For— 1580."

On the entrance gateways of houses there were often inscriptions. An early one, the precise locality of which the writer unfortunately forgets, has—

"Through this wide portal, through this wide gate,
None arrive too early, none depart too late."

A charming couplet, and one which Mr. Pugin, the younger, has placed over the great doorway of his Granville Hotel, at Ramsgate.

At the Erpingham Gateway, Norwich, the motto of the founder is frequently repeated, "Yeuk," that is to say, "Think." "Nisi Dominus" occurs on the gateway at Elmley Lovat, Worcestershire, a half-timbered house bearing date 1635. Isfield, Sussex, a building *temp.* Elizabeth or James I., has a porch with stone pillars, with the legends "Abstinete," and "Sustinete," with the motto, "Non minor est virtus quam querere parta tueri;" which Horsfield (in his *Sussex*) freely translates by an old English proverb, "Catch is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better."—(Lower, *Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 267).

At Salvington, near Worthing, Sussex, is a house, formerly inhabited by Selden, who is said to have written the following over the door:—

"Gratus honeste mihi non claudar inito sedeqe,
Fur abeas non sum facta soluta tibi,"

which, says Mr. Lower, Mr. J. G. Nichols happily paraphrases—

"Welcome if honest, glad such men to greet,
I will not close, walk in and take thy seat;
Thief get thee gone, 'gainst thee a stout defence
I open not, but boldly bid thee hence."

The lettering is of a character much older than Selden's time. The next example is wonderfully similar in sentiment. It is from Loseley Manor House, Surrey, where over the entrance are three stone figures; on the right is FATE, holding a celestial globe, with the words—"Non fors sed Fatum;" on the left, FORTUNE, treading on a globe and holding a wheel, on which is inscribed "Fortuna omnia;" and in the middle a figure, with one foot on a wheel, the other on a globe, holding a book open, and pointing to these words—"Non Fors sed Fatum;" while over the entrance is this distich:—

"INVIDE tangendi tibi limina nulla facultas
At tibi AMICE patent janua mensa domus."

Bletchingly, Surrey, has an old ruin called Ham House, where is a stone inscribed within a circle—

"1611
NON DOMO
DOMINUS SED
DOMINO DOMUS
HONISTANDA
EST."

(See *Bletchingly Manor, &c.*, by Leveson Gower, in *Trans. Surrey Arch. Soc.*)

The above are a few instances of writings on the exteriors of houses; now for some from the interiors. As may be supposed, ceilings offer in their construction many opportunities for the introduction of inscriptions, and of which our ancestors were not slow to avail themselves; thus at Carlisle Deanery, on a curiously painted one, are the following quaint lines:—

"Symon Senus Prior sette this rooffe and scollope here
To the intent within thys place they should have prayers every daye in the yeaere
Lofe God and thy prynce and you noydes not dreid thy enemya."

At Meppershall, Beds., the old rectory house, being in two counties, had a couplet (how old is not stated) as follows:—

"If you wish to go into Hertfordshire
Hitch a little nearer the fire."

The ceiling of the library at Street Place, Sussex (formerly the seat of the Dobell family), has its cornice ornamented with quaint Latin mottoes and conceits.

Mottoes were so often inscribed in and outside houses, that it is not thought necessary to mention instances, except to notice that the Marquis of Worcester had his house at Basing, Hants., called "Aimez Loyaulté," and caused the same to be written on all the windows, a proceeding which not unnaturally exasperated his enemies the Republicans, as much as his gallant resistance to them, when they besieged his mansion in the Civil War.

Chimney-pieces were frequently inscribed with mottoes, as at Kenilworth, and the mansion of the Winsors at Worcester (both Jacobean examples), but often with quaint sentences; thus at Luton Hoo, was a fire-place with "Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for burnt offering;" and at Knowle Place, Surrey, the following appropriate couplet:—"Aestate frigeo, hyeme incalesco."
—*Allen's Surrey*, Vol. II., p. 258.

The Town Hall at Kingston, Surrey, has the following at the end of the room:—"Vivat Regina Elizabethæ in qua fides prudentia fortitudo temperantia et justitia elucent. Anno R. Elizabethæ —."

Hangleton House, Sussex, has at the end of the kitchen, an arched screen, over which are three oaken panels, on which are carved the Ten Commandments, "in the ancient and peculiar orthography of the period," and beneath them is the following:—"Persevere ye perfect men Ever keep these precepts ten." A distich which is written on a similar Table of Commandments, at a church, the name of which the writer forgets, but where the omission of the vowel e throughout, creates a curious puzzle, to unravel the meaning of which is somewhat perplexing.

Paintings on walls, whether fixed or movable, often bore lengthy

inscriptions; early portraits frequently had labels with pious legends from the mouths of those represented; thus one in the possession of Mr. Nichols, and engraved by him, shows an abbot kneeling before the B. Virgin, whom he addresses with the aspiration—"Monstra te esse matrem." It is of the 15th or early 16th century date. Most old portraits had the age of the person represented, and his name as well as his coat of arms. A "Portrait of a Gentleman," in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, has "ANNO DNI, 1558;" on one side of him, and on the other, "ÆTA SUE 45," whilst the frame bears the verse—

"MATE QVA QVONDAM NVO EST FORTUNA NOVERCA SED DEUS EST IDEM QUI FUIT ANTE MEVS."

A portrait of Archbishop Whitgift, at his hospital at Croydon, is also inscribed with a Latin verse.

At Sidney Cove, Cornwall, is an old machicolated building, called Pengerswicke Tower, with paintings on the walls of the lower rooms, one representing a donkey richly laden, with the following:—

"Behold this asse whiche laden ys
With riches plentye and with meate
And yet there of no pleasure hathe
But thys tells hard and rough doat eat
In like case ys the riche niggarde
Wich hath inoughe and lyveth full harde."

Shelbrede Priory, Sussex, has some Jacobean painted work, and amongst other subjects, a representation of the Nativity of our Lord, which exhibits the conceit "of different animals bearing testimony to the birth of Christ, in Latin words whose sound somewhat resembles that of their proper voices; the whole surmounted by the inscription: 'Ecce virgo concepit et pariet filius et vocabitur nomen ejus Emanuel.' Uppermost stands a cock with label from his mouth, with the words 'Christus natus est;' on a label appended to the bill of a duck appears 'Quando Quando,' a raven answers 'In hac nocte;' a cow, as inquisitive as the duck, bellows 'Ubi Ubi;' and a lamb bleats out 'Beth lam'"—See *Excursions in Sussex*; and Lower Vol. ii, p. 157.

Bedsteads often carried inscriptions, an instance of which occurs at Moor Place, Betchworth, Surrey, where the head-piece is appropriately inscribed "Remember the End."

A settee offered for sale a short time since at Liverpool, had on it, "John Twistleton 1657," and is said to have belonged to Colonel Twistleton, made a baronet by Oliver Cromwell, 1657; and on an upper panel was the Commonwealth motto—"God's worst is better than the worlde's best."

Sun-dials seem to have been especial favourites for inscribed mottoes. "Pereunt et imputantur" was a common one, signifying that the hours which are past will be counted either for or against our final award; it occurs at Gloucester, in the Cathedral garden, and at All Souls' College, Oxford. At Friston, Sussex, in the hall at Bechynnton, is a dial in painted glass, with the legend—"Sensim sine sensu" (*Lower's Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 198). At Thursley, Surrey, the church has a dial with "Hora pars vitæ." At Wavertree, near

Liverpool, is a well with the following:—"Qui non dat quod habet, Daemon infra videt" (1414), and over it at one time is said to have been a cross inscribed—"Deus dedit homo bibet" (Folk Lore, from *Notes and Queries*, p. 205). At Penrith, Cumberland, the *Antiquarian Itinerary*, Vol. I., p. 16, mentions a Greek inscription over a well of the early date of 1419. The Stocks, at Hapton, Norfolk, have the following triplet, the antiquity of which, however, cannot be very great:—

"Those that ear God, and keep an honest name
Shall not come here to undergo the shame,
Then you that suffer don't true justice blame."

—*Excursions in Norfolk*, Vol. I., p. 58.

Domestic vessels and implements were often made to bear a moral or humorous sentence, and drinking horns and bowls were much approved of for this practice; among other examples, is a fine "mazer" bowl, belonging to E. P. Shirley, M.P., with in one line the words—"In the name of the trinitie fille the Kup and drinke to me" (Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, p. 62). Another fine bowl at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the 14th century, has—"Sayn denes yt es me dere for hes lof drink and mak gud cheer." A singular inscription is on a fine silver bowl, given originally by Archbishop Scroope to the fraternity of cordwainers of York; it runs as follows:—"Richarde arche beschope Scroope grant unto all tho that drinkis of this cope xlti dayes to pardon."

"Robert Gobson beschope mesm grant in same form aforesaid xlti days to pardon."

"Robert Strensall."

It is now kept in the vestry at York Cathedral.

A cup described in the first volume of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, has this legend round the foot in two concentric lines:—" + Are in Great Danger of that fearfull sentence which saith Departe into eternal fire Ye cussed that haue followed vayne desire; such as loue Pleasures more than they loue God shall feele his wrath & heauy scourging rod." At Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, are three cups, on one of which, a wooden vessel, holding about three pints, is—"What sirrah! holde thy pease; thirste satisfied cease."—Cooke's *Topography*, p. 98.

Even such insignificant articles as leaden weights were formerly written upon, as the inscription " + Ave Maria gracia" (plena) on one in possession of the Society of Antiquaries proves.

Knives were very often the recipients of legends, a custom alluded to by Shakespeare in *The Merchant of Venice*, where "Graciano" says—

"— About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring,
That she did give me, whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me and leave me not.'"

An engraving in *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* shows a knife said to be *temp.* Henry VIII., with "Benedictio mensae"—that is to say "Grace before meat," on the blade near the back, and under it a stave of square-noted music, with legend—*Quæ sumpturi benedicat trinus et unus*, the whole covering the entire blade.

Sword blades were also written upon; one of these was found at Farnham, Surrey, another in the Londesborough Collection. An executioner's implement has—"When I wield this weapon may God have mercy on your soul."

Jewellery, it is almost needless to remark, has been enriched with inscriptions from very early times; a Saxon example has come down to us in King Alfred's jewel, which bears these words—"Alfred ordered me to be wrought" (in Anglo-Saxon).^{*} A curious brooch engraved in the third volume of *The Archaeological Journal* has the following written on it—" + RMOABREGAERTTIE . A.V.," which, when every letter is taken alternately, reads—ROBEART MARGERIE A V (a vous).

The "posies" on rings are so well known that specimens are not described here, as to give only a fair sample of them would swell this paper to an unwonted length.

Seals had many quaint legends figured on them, as well as the mottoes of their owners; one of the oddest was exhibited by Mr. Hudson Turner at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute; it represents a crescent moon, in the arc of which a man is carrying a bundle of sticks on his back, and on the top of the lower horn gambols his little dog; round the whole is "Te Waltere docebo cur opinas phebo gero;" which may be Englished—"I will teach thee, O Walter, why I carry thorns in the Moon." It seems difficult to account for the use of such a device and motto, but we are told that the Man in the Moon was a great favourite in the Middle Ages, and the date of the above was probably 1830.

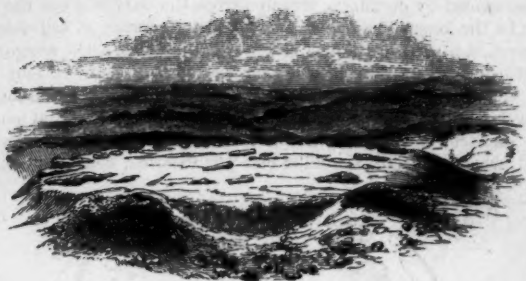
A spur in possession of the Society of Antiquaries has the couplet—"En loial amour tout mon coer;" it was found on Tawton Field, where the battle was fought A.D. 1461, in the Wars of the Roses.

Books were often written "within and without," as the covers had texts or mottoes running round the four sides; thus a volume said to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth, had the figure of the brazen serpent on one face and the text "Make the a fyrye serpent that as many as are bytte maye loke on it an lyve;" on the reverse was the judgment of Solomon, and "Then the King answered an sayd gyve er the lyvyng child an slaye it not for she is the mother thereof."

The above are a few instances of the way in which almost everything capable of bearing an inscription was written upon, from the latter part of the 15th till the close of the 17th century; an application of writing which seems to have gradually declined contemporaneously with true art, and to have almost died out when the latter was at its lowest ebb.

Horsham.

^{*} For an account of this jewel, with engravings, see page 65 *ante*, and Plate VIII.



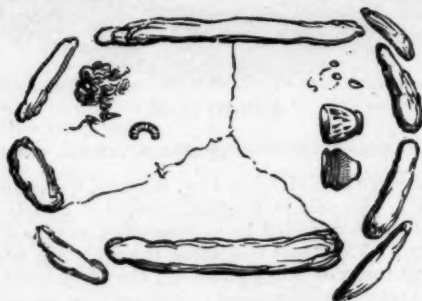
ARBOR LOW.*

BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

THE celebrated Temple of Arbor Low, the most important monument of the kind in this part of England, consists of a circle of large, unhewn limestones surrounded by a deep ditch, outside of which rises a lofty vallum. The stones composing the circle are rough, unhewn masses, about thirty or forty in number; though as several are broken, this cannot exactly be determined; they are from six to eight feet in length, by about three or four feet in breadth at the widest part. At present they are all lying on the ground, and it is doubtful whether they were ever upright. Within the circle are some smaller scattered stones, and in the centre are three larger ones, which may, perhaps, have originally formed a dolmen, or sepulchral chamber. The central platform is 167 feet in diameter. The width of the fosse is about 18 feet; the height of the bank or vallum on the inside (though much reduced by the unsparing hand of Time), is still from 18 to 24 feet. The vallum is chiefly formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch, with a little from the ground which immediately surrounds the exterior of the vallum; thus adding to its height, and to the imposing appearance it presents to any one approaching from a distance. To the enclosed area are two entrances, each of the width of ten or twelve yards, and opening towards the north and south. On the east side of the southern entrance is a large barrow, holding, in the opinion of some archaeologists, the same relation to the circle as Long Meg to the circle of stones near Penrith, known as her "daughters." This mound was first attacked in 1770, by the then occupier of the farm; secondly, in 1782, by Major Rooke; and thirdly, in 1824, by Mr. William Bateman; but none of these gentlemen succeeded in discovering the interment. At length, in 1845, Mr. Thomas Bateman was more fortunate.

* I have to express my profound indebtedness to Sir John Lubbock, for permitting the "RELICUARY" to be the medium of giving to the antiquarian world this important paper, read by him, on the spot—at Arbor Low itself—before the Members of the British Association, on the 23rd of August, in the present autumn. Sir John has, in the handsomest manner, placed his MS. in my hands for publication, and I feel that by so doing he has not only conferred a favour on myself, but a great boon on all students of archaeology.—L. JEWITT.

He commenced by cutting a trench across the barrow from the south side. In the operation a shoulder-blade and antler of red deer were discovered, and also a number of water-rats' bones. On reaching the highest part of the tumulus, which was elevated about four yards above the natural soil, a large flat stone was discovered, about five feet in length, by three feet in width, lying in a horizontal position, about eighteen inches above the natural floor. This stone was cleared, when a small six-sided cist was exposed, constructed of ten



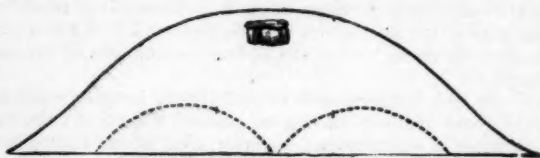
limestone blocks, which were placed on one end, and having a floor of three similar stones. The chamber was quite free from soil, the cover having prevented the entrance of earth, and protected the contents, which were a quantity of calcined human bones, strewed about the floor of the cist; amongst which were found a rude kidney-shaped instrument of flint, a pin made from the leg-bone of a small deer, and a piece of spherical iron pyrites. At the west end of the cist were two ornamented, but dissimilar, urns of coarse clay. One had fallen to pieces, but has since been restored, and is of an elegant form; the other was taken out quite perfect, and is of much ruder design and



workmanship. In addition to these urns, a piece of the ornamented upper edge of another vase, quite unlike the others, was found. The floor of the chamber was laid upon the natural soil, and the cist was strewed with rats' bones, both within and without. The

pin had probably been used as a brooch, while the flint and iron pyrites, which have been found in association in other barrows, probably served for procuring fire. The urns belong to the type which have been called food vessels, to distinguish them from the cinerary urns in which the ashes of the deceased were placed. They may have contained two sorts of food, or food and drink; or, as Mr. Bateman supposes, the presence of two may indicate a double burial.

About a quarter of a mile to the west, there is a large conical tumulus, known as Gib Hill, which was connected with Arbor Low by a rampart of earth, which, however, is now very faint and imperfect. Gib Hill was opened by Mr. Bateman in 1848. He found that it had been raised over four smaller mounds, consisting of hardened clay mixed with wood and charcoal. The central interment



consisted of a dolmen, or stone chamber, situated near the top of the mound. It was composed of four massive limestone blocks covered by a fifth, about four feet square by ten inches in thickness. The cist, having fallen in, was removed, and re-erected in the garden at Lomberdale House. It contained only a small urn, four-and-a-quarter inches in height, a piece of white flint, and burnt human bones. In the earth of the tumulus were found also a flint arrow-head, a fragment of a basaltic celt, a small iron brooch, and another fragment of iron, supposed by Mr. Bateman to have belonged to a later interment, which had been previously disturbed. To the west, is the Roman Road from Buxton, which passes southwards, not far from Kenslow Top to the great tumulus of Minning Low.

The name, Arbor Low, is not without interest. The termination, Low, of course is not part of the name, but is equivalent to "tumulus," "barrow," or "hill," for among our Saxon ancestors "down" meant "up," and "low" meant "high," coming from "lifian," whence our verb to "lift." "Arbor," or "Arbe," as it is variously pronounced, is evidently the same word as "Abury," the great sanctum of our country; the greatest megalithic monument indeed in the world.

There can be no doubt that Gib Hill, and the tumulus here, were places of burial; but the original purpose of the circle is not so obvious. Mr. Bateman called it a temple; but the temple is the House of the Deity, and even when perfect this can scarcely have been regarded as a house. Still, just as the tomb was the house of the dead, sometimes a copy of the dwelling, nay, in some cases the very dwelling itself of the deceased, so by an obvious chain of ideas the tomb developed into the temple. Now we may regard a perfect megalithic interment as having consisted of a stone chamber, com-

municating with the outside by a passage, covered with a mound of earth, surrounded and supported at the circumference by a circle of stones, and in some cases surmounted by a stone pillar or "menhir."

Sometimes, however, we find the central chamber standing alone, as at Kits Coty House, near Maidstone, which may or may not have ever been covered by a mound; sometimes, especially of course where stone was scarce, we find the earthen mound alone; sometimes only the menhir; the celebrated stone avenues of Carnac, in Brittany, and the stone rows of Abury, may, I think, have been highly developed specimens of the entrance passage; in Stonehenge, and many other instances, we have the stone circle. In fact, these different parts of the perfect monument are found in every combination and in every degree of development, from the slight elevation scarcely perceptible to the eye—excepting perhaps when it is thrown into relief by the slanting rays of the setting sun—to the gigantic hill of Silbury; from the small stone circle, to the stupendous monuments of Stonehenge or Abury.

Even now, the northern races of men live in houses formed on the model of these tombs. Having to contend with an Arctic climate, they construct a subterranean chamber, over which they pile earth for the sake of warmth; and which, for the same reason, communicates with the open air, not directly, but by means of a long passage.

In some cases, tumuli, exactly resembling these modern houses, have been discovered. At Godhavn, for instance, in Sweden, such a grave was opened in 1830, and the dead were found sitting round, each with his implements, in the very seats which doubtless they had occupied when alive. Thus then, in some cases, that which was at first a house at length became a tomb.

So again, the tomb in the same way becomes a temple. The Khasias are a primitive people of India, who even now construct megalithic monuments over the dead. They then proceed to offer food and drink to the deceased, and to implore their assistance; if after praying at a particular tomb they obtain their desires, they return again, and if success is repeated, this tomb gradually acquires a certain reputation, and the person buried in it becomes more or less of a deity. When a considerable celebrity had thus been acquired, other shrines would naturally be consecrated to him by those anxious for his assistance, and these would be constructed on the model of the first. No wonder then that it is impossible to distinguish the tomb from the temple.

Now the natural question will arise, when was this monument erected? and I can but give the simple answer—I do not know. Only last week I was opening a barrow in Wiltshire with one of our best archaeologists, Mr. Cunnington; he was asked the same question. "I do not know," he said, "nobody does know, and nobody ever will know." I should not like to go so far as that. Why should we despair? When Bruce asked his negro guide what became of the sun at night, the man said that it was no use troubling ourselves about questions which were beyond the range of the human intellect. More recently, Comte laid it down as an axiom, that we could ascertain

nothing about the heavenly bodies excepting their mass and movements, yet he was scarcely dead before we had analysed the very stars. I fully hope then that one day this question also may be answered. But if we cannot reply in terms of years, still some answer I think may be given.

Archæologists have divided the period of the human occupation of this country into five great epochs. Commencing with the earliest, in which there are any conclusive traces of man, in the Palæolithic, or Early Stone Age, the climate was very severe, and our country was inhabited by a race of men coeval with the mammoth and woolly-haired rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the musk ox and reindeer, the white bear and Irish elk. Our predecessors, at that period, used stone implements, rudely chipped, but not ground. In the Second Stone or Neolithic period, the extinct animals had already disappeared. The climate had improved. Man had learnt to polish his stone implements, he made rude pottery, and had even some knowledge of agriculture, though still probably depending for the most part on the produce of the chase. In the third or Bronze Age, he had still further advanced, and had become acquainted with the use of bronze, a combination of copper and tin, the knowledge of which was probably introduced from the East. Fourthly came the Iron Age, during which the use of iron gradually superseded that of bronze for cutting purposes. Lastly, came the historic period, commencing in this country with the advent of the Romans.

None of our tumuli can be ascribed to the Palæolithic period, but there can be no doubt that many of them belong to the Neolithic Age; some, on the other hand, are certainly Saxon; but from the character of the remains found in them, I am disposed to refer those which cluster round Stonehenge or Abury, and consequently the monument on which we now stand, to the Bronze Age.

It is impossible to let the mind dwell on these distant periods, it is impossible to view a pre-historic monument like the present, either the last resting-place of some one who was once evidently either greatly loved or feared, or perhaps the locality of some great event, without attempting to picture to oneself what we might then have witnessed, to realise the scene which would then have presented itself. To attempt to bring it before you, however, would require the sacred fire of the poet. I feel myself unequal to such a task.

Let me, however, before I close, make an earnest appeal to you in the name of the dead. In the eloquent words of Ruskin, with which I will conclude, "The dead still have their right in them [these monuments]; that which they laboured for, the praise of achievement, or the expression of religious feeling, or whatsoever else it might be which they intended to be permanent, we have no right to obliterate. What we have ourselves built we are at liberty to throw down; but what other men gave their strength and wealth and life to accomplish, their right over does not pass away with their death; still less is the right to the use of what they have left vested in us only. It belongs to all their successors." Our children will justly blame us if we lightly sacrifice these precious heir-looms which we have received from those who have gone before us.

SOME NOTICES OF SIR PETER HEYMAN, KNIGHT, OF
SOMERFIELD HALL, CO. KENT [1580—1641].

BY THE REVEREND CANON HATMAN, B.A.

..... "I love many, but feare none."

—*Sir Peter Heyman to Secretary Nicholas, 26 January, 1627-28.*

THE growth of English constitutional liberty may be likened to that of our native oaks. Originating from a tiny germ, it was but a seedling through generations of men. Waxing mighty then, it shot forth majestic branches; and, lifting its head higher and higher, it became noticeable by all observers. Finally, it has taken deep root, and has filled the land; and the lowliest, beneath its grateful shadow, may now find shelter and safety. Or, we may compare the constitution to a temple, so vast and magnificent, that age after age has been needed to perfect it. Monarchs arose, flourished, and contributed to the edifice. A pillar was now added, and now a portico; but the royal benefactors passed away, and the building was left unfinished. At length, in our day, we see the Sanctuary completed. We can walk about it, and examine its length, and breadth, and depth, and height; and we can lose ourselves, while admiring its marvellous proportions. But the query may not unmeetly be put, "Do we ever think of the Builders?" Do we know what heads planned, and what hands wearied themselves in uprearing the glorious superstructure? Quiet are they now, and all unmade in the dust of the churchyard—forgotten too, and ignored by the careless crowd; but the names of Pym and Hampden, of Eliot and Selden, of Hollis and Hazelrig, of Stroud and Hobart, should be with their countrymen in everlasting remembrance.

Associated in labours and sufferings for English liberty with John Hampden and other confessors, was the old Kentish Worthy to whom this paper is dedicated. In the pages of Whitelock, Howell, Rushworth, and such like chroniclers, his name continually flits before us; yet, owing to the absence of genealogical and personal memoranda, it can be only said of him,

"Stat nominis Umbra."

Let it be so no more. In Sir Peter Heyman's chequered career, the present writer has a special interest; and, from peculiar sources of information, he is enabled to supply a portraiture, until now unattempted. The illustrations of this good man's life, both in public and in private, are drawn from divers quarters. Family muniments have been consulted. Parish registers have been searched. The State Paper Office has yielded its contributions. The historians of

the early Stuart era have been carefully studied. The information thus gleaned is succinctly set forth in biographical shape; and authorities are, in all cases, appended in the footnotes.

PETER HEYMAN, the eldest son of Henry Heyman, Esquire, of Somerfield Hall, co. Kent (by his wife Rebecca, daughter and co-heir of Dr. Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester), was born at his father's seat, 13 May, 1580, and on the 22nd of the same month was baptized in Sellinge church.* Of his childhood and early years, we have no information. We only know that, from the first, he was destined for a military life, upon which in mere youth he entered. Passing over to Ireland, with detachments sent by the Queen to act against the insurgents, he proved himself worthy of his lineage, and received a grant of lands in recompense for his military services. When he returned to England, he was knighted by King James, who had newly succeeded to the throne; and now we lose sight of him for a period. To the parliament, 18 Jacobi I., Sir Peter Heyman was returned as member for Hythe;† and he soon made himself a prominent member of the lower house. Early in the year 1622, the King applied for a loan of money; and, in the debate that ensued, Heyman commenced his parliamentary career.‡ He ranged himself with the stoutest members of the Opposition, invoking the House to maintain its independence, and stay the arbitrary proceedings of the King. Straightway was he visited with severe marks of the royal displeasure. In the Public Record Office is a letter, bearing date 30 March, 1622, mentioning that "Sir Peter Hayman (*sic*) and others, who resisted the benevolence, are to attend Lord Chichester into Germany, and make the journey at their own charge."§ Obeying the royal command, Sir Peter Heyman passed into the Palatinate; and, his work finished, he came back to England and resumed his public duties. The earliest of his letters, now preserved, is of this period. In 1623, 13 May, he wrote to Lord Zouch, requesting his consent to a proposed mediation in a dispute between Sir Thomas Wilford and Mr. Ward, the Mayor of Dover. The letter || ran thus:—

"Right Honorable,

"The late mis-carriage of St Tho. Wilforde towards the Mayor of Dover hath caused some gentlemen of o^r Countrey (for his better righting) to runn such a course of mediation, as doth well satisfy Mr. Warle and sute wth the place he holdes. But because we know y^e Lordshipes interest there to be very great, I shall not presume with them to doe any thing conclusively, untill yo^r Honor shall have declared and taken full satisfaction.

"In which I shall refer St Tho. Wilforde to make such reparation (in what concerns yo^r Lordship) as to yo^r self shalbe thought most befitting; wherein I shall humbly desire yo^r wonted favor in passing by his o^r sightes (both to the Mayor and the Corporation), in such Honn^{le} course as yo^r Lordship hath ever been accustomed

* Parish Register of St. Mary's, Sellinge.

† Hasted's "*Kent*," vol. viii., p. 241, edition 1798. *Vide* also "*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1619-1623*," page 212.

‡ Abstracts of his Speeches, with notices of his votes, are given in *Hansard*, vol. ii. London, 1807; where, as in Rushworth, the family name is uniformly spelled "Hayman."

§ Chamberlain to Carleton, from London; "*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1619-1623*," page 366.

|| S. P. O., Domestic, Jac. I., vol. cxliv., article 35.

to doe; Herin y^r Honor^e shall ingage both my self and other of his frendes to doe the utmost of or service in y^{or} Lordshippes Commandes; And, I shall thus (in myne owne particuler) rest, y^r Honor's perpetually obliged servant,

"13 May.

(Addressed)*

"To the right Honorable
my very good Lo. the Lord
Zouche, Lord Warden of
y^e Cinque Portes, and
one of his Majesty's most
honorable privy Coun-
sell."

Per: Heyman

In 1624, 19 June, Sir Robert Naunton thus wrote to Secretary Conway†:—

"Sir,

"I am injoyned to beginne my lre with my wives affectionate thankes and acknowlegment of y^{or} noble favor in acco'modating of Mr. Duncan at her request, wherein I must in good earneste beare her companie, though for a person I never saw, and let y^o^a know wthall how much by this example y^o^a have embouldened me to reco'mend a neere frend and kinsman of mine fown to y^{or} alike favorable and powerfull mediacion. W^{ch} is that y^o^a will be pleased the rather, at my earnest intreatie, to intertaine Sr Peter Heyman into y^{or} timely notice and care so farre forth, as by y^{or} honorable furtherance and concurrence wth some other of his good frends, he may be acco'modated among the first wth a Companie in Ireland, where he hath served heretofore wth good approbacion, and hath some particular interests in his own estate and fortunes, that will invite him to thinke his time and services bett^r employed there then elsewhere. § What favor y^o^a shall be pleased to vouchsafe him herein, I shall esteeme it as done unto myselfe, and will adde it upon accompte to thos many others wherwth y^o^a have so wholly demerited and obliged

"Y^{or} own most assuredly to do y^o^a faithfull and true service.

"ROBERT NAUNTON."

"Charin Crosse, 19 June, 1624."

(Addressed) ||

"To the Right honble Sr Edward Conway, Knight,
one of his Ma^{ties} principal Secretaries."

This recommendation for service in Ireland was not pressed, as Sir Peter Heyman's military services were needed in his own shire. In the same year, 25 December, Sir John Hippisley, the Mayor of Dover, Sir Nicholas Tufton, and Sir Peter Heyman, wrote from Dover to the

* Endorsed: "13 May, Sr. Pet. Heyman

lre

—and sealed in red wax, with the device of a Traveller, bearing on his back a cornucopia; the legend is, "FECIT COPIAM."

† S. P. O., Domestic: Jac. I., vol. clxviii., article 11.

‡ Sir Peter Heyman's grandfather, Ralph Heyman, Esq., of Sellinge and Somerfield, had married, circa 1557, Ann, dau. of William Naunton, Esq., of Suffolk, and of Elizabeth Wingfield, his wife.

§ The compiler of this memoir is unable to supply particulars of Sir Peter Heyman's military services in Ireland, and he has failed in discovering the locality or value of his estates in that country; but he believes them to have been situated in Cork county.

|| Endorsed, "June 19, 1624.

Sr Robert Naunton,
Recommending Sr Peter Heyman
for a Companie in Ireland."

Privy Council. This day, 800 foot and some horse arrived at Dover. They cannot be shipped for three days, on account of the tide. As Dover cannot supply them with victuals, request is made that the troops be lodged in the adjacent towns; and that more of the Deputy Lieutenants of Kent be made Commissioners.* In 1624-25, 11 January, Sir John Hippisley, Sir Nicholas Tufton, and Sir Peter Heyman wrote again from Dover to the Council. They have waited on Mansfeldt daily to urge the order for a muster; but he says it is impossible, until the troops embark, which will be on Thursday.†

King Charles I. commenced his unhappy reign, 27 March, 1625. His first parliament was assembled at Westminster, 18 June following; and in it, Sir Peter Heyman continued to represent Hythe.‡ By reason of the plague, the parliament was adjourned to Oxford; and it was dissolved in June, 1626. In the new parliament, Sir Peter Heyman was re-elected for Hythe; and the S. P. O. reveals the amount of royal interference with the people's choice, also their own suppleness, if not cowardice. The Duke of Buckingham, the King's favourite, communicated to the Corporation of Hythe his Master's will, that they should accept his nominee. The Corporation replied, January 18th, 1626-27, that they had elected Sir Peter Heyman and Basil Dixwell, before they received the Duke's letters, recommending Sir Richard Weston, whom they would have otherwise willingly returned.§ The parliament met on the 6th of February. An Order of Council, bearing date at Whitehall, 21 February of this year, directed a Commission to be granted to Sir John Hippisley, Mr. Ward, Mayor of Dover, Sir Peter Heyman, Sir Thomas Wilford, John Barker, Captain of Archcliff Fort, Nicholas Tufton, John Pringle, and James Hugessen, Junior, to sell perishable French goods in the Cinque Ports.||

In 1626-27, 12 March, Sir Peter Heyman wrote to Secretary Nicholas,** giving an account of his communications with Sir John Hippisley respecting the High Court of Admiralty and the Cinque Ports:—

"Sir,
"To answer yo^r expectatioⁿ (by way of account, of what past betwene us at London), I must let you know y^t I have met wth Sr John Hipesley, and have communicated yo^r advice for adhering to the Judge of the Admiralty; by way rather of passing his business wth and by him, rather than by that of opposition. But this I do not to him as frō you: but as taking notice by som of my acquaintance of theyr distance and crossings, w^{ch} must do hurt to themselves and can no way profit the Duke; And I fynd his appetite somewhat whet on by reason of a ship of his lately com home; w^{ch} may be mor or lesse beneficiall or disadvantageable as theyr crossings may fall out:

"As for the busines of the Company for the portes, he seemeth to relish it well, but feares or doubtis som things on my Lo. Dukes part; (w^{ch} you seemed confident of too). But bycause you wold not be knowne to have a finger in y^r draught (yo^r man

* "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic: 1623-1625;" page 418.

† *Ibid.*, page 444.

‡ Hasted's "*Kent*," vol. viii., page 242.

§ "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic: 1625-1626;" page 291.

|| "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic: 1627-1628;" page 61. In the Calendar, by a transposition of baptismal names, we find erroneously Sir Thomas Heyman and Sir Peter Wilford.

** S. P. O., Domestic: Car. I., vol. lvi., article 94.

transcribed) I would not let him know with whom I conferred on the articles; but in general terms, wth a good friend of his and myne.

"As for the busines of the Ness poynte (for a forte) I suppose it will not be long or my Lo. Duke have some motion made unto him for it, especially if the conceits of warre wth france holde.

"And for the sale of prised goodes we shalbe suddenly redly to geve an account, wth good satisfactioⁿ; and wth all hope y^t ere this the Inhabitants of Rye and Wynchelsey have petitioned the Lordes wth theyr reasons for the standing of ye Cambs castell, wth I doubt will be so poore ones, as y^t we shal^t receive commande to follow or first instructions, and though it make no great som of money yet it will save his Ma^y 800^{li} p ann^l. We dayly expect the great Seale of England to warrant the generall sale of all french goodes whatsoever; the reporte of it so far wth us as y^t (I assure you) we all provide for such a kinde of warre as hath been mannaged hitherto wth Spayne since or breach (but we hope for better successe) bycause we by neerer, and ar subject to less and fewer contingencyes or hazards. If it fall out to a war, I assure you the Lovet [? Lieutenant] place wilbe worth 3 or 4000^{li} a yer in office and perquisite, or ella som will misse theyr markes.

"Sir John Hippsley wilbe suddenly wth you, and it may be befor my letter will com unto you, but howsoever I pray know y^t I am both servant and friend to you both and shall use my best indever to keepe myselfe soe, and when yor self shall have occasion to try and use a servant and a friend, I pray bee confident of both in him y^t Sr shall ever rest yor^s.

"PET. HEYMAN."

"12 March, 1626[-27].

(Addressed).

"To my very worthy friend
Mr. Nicholas Secretary
to my Lo Duke of
Buckingham his grace."

Endorsed: "R. 15 Martij 1626. Sr Pet. Heyman to me."

Early in the next month Sir Peter Heyman addressed another letter to the Secretary; * and in this communication he recommended one of his brothers (his baptismal name is not given) for the post of Captain or Lieutenant in the forces, about to be sent out:—

"Sr, "You honored me so farr at my being wth you as to take notice of my brother's name for a place in these forces y^t ar to goe; ether as Capt. or Levetenant as fortune shold fall, since wth time I und^rstand y^t y^e command is wholly in Collonel Burroughs. I shall think myself much beholding to you yf now you will please to use yor assistance to him for such a place as he shall think fitt. He knows him well, and was Lov^t in his regiment under Co. Mansfeilde, and I doubt not but he will harken to you though I know he wants not many suitors in this kinde. Yet how soev^r it fall out I pray know y^t yor old acquayntance wth me meriteth so much as y^t I cann not looke for lesse than to be ranked amongst the number of yor best wishing frondes & shall ever so continue.

"Yor faythful and harty frende to comand

"6 of Apr^l [1627.]

"PET. HEYMAN."

"Sr My brother is in London, & I suppose hath been wth Collonell Burroughs. I will write to him by the post of Ashford this week to repayr to you and kisse yor handes."

[Added, in another hand.]

"I pray be pleased to doe yor best, and you shall oblige me all so—that is

"Yor true friend,
Jo. HIPPSLEY."

* S. P. O., Domestic: Car. I., vol. lix., article 59. The place whence the letter was written is not given; but from the allusion to "the post of Ashford," it is evident that Sir Peter Heyman was at his home, Somerfield. The letter bears this indorsement,

"6 Apr. 1627.

Sr Peter Heyman & Sr Jo. Hippsley
for Mr Heyman to be a Capt. or
Lieutena^t."

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.—NOTES ON DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PRE-NORMAN HISTORY.

BY G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

THE literary sources of history can very readily be divided into two classes, namely, the writings of contemporary, or nearly contemporary authors; and the documents, public and private, which relate to matters of historical interest, and have been preserved after the events of which they treat have passed into the domain of history. The magnificent records of Caesar and Tacitus may be placed alongside of the equally magnificent records of Bruce and Livingstone, as types of the first class; the two classical authors having performed almost the same sort of function with reference to the barbarian inhabitants of Europe, as the two modern travellers have performed with reference to barbarian peoples in other countries of the present age. To the second class belong all the public records and state papers; the records of justice and the records of legislation. But beyond this, England has happily preserved for herself—what, perhaps, no other nation has been able to preserve—the papers and documents of private libraries, the founders of which were the actors in the great historical drama upon which we of the present age look back. To read such works as Whitelock's Memorials; to examine the correspondence of such personages as Algernon, Duke of Northumberland; to consult the Clarendon State Papers; or to wander through the pages of Evelyn or Pepys, is to be quite sure that one is diving into the very depths of history. It is matter of this latter kind that the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts has principally brought before the public notice. Already seven folio volumes have been issued, and throughout the nearly four thousand pages (8,915) already published, we find a description of, and in many instances short extracts from, historical documents, ranging from the earliest period of Anglo-Saxon literature down to the political period of the reigning dynasty. It is impossible, therefore, to do full justice to such immense treasures, except by viewing them in separate groups; and with this idea a few notes on the documents relating to that period of our history prior to the Norman Conquest may not be uninteresting as a first instalment of a series dealing with the whole range of documents.

Following out the classification of the literary sources of history already suggested, we find that the documents now proposed to be glanced at, fall into two groups, namely, the Chronicles and the Charters, and I propose dealing with them under these headings.

Monastic Chronicles, says Mr. Duffus Hardy, are seldom the work of one hand, but have grown up by accretion; each age has added contemporary information, and each establishment wherein they were adopted has furnished new materials.* This important fact at once

* *Catalogue of Materials for British History*. Preface, page xlvii.

explains the peculiar value of duplicate manuscripts of early chronicles, and it also suggests that a copy belonging to the fourteenth or fifteenth century may be just as valuable for the purpose of literary criticism as copies of much earlier date. Dr. Lappenberg has laid down in a few short sentences the requirements of the historical scholar with reference to early English Chronicles; and in quoting his words it will be seen how every additional manuscript to those already known, has a value attached to it, quite independent of its own special features. "There is required," says Dr. Lappenberg, "an analysis of the chronicles, for the purpose of separating that which is verbally borrowed, and that which is remodelled, from that which is original communication; the comparison of the latter with, and confirmation by, contemporary records and other authorities; the illustration of the political position of the author, and the examination of his language."^{*}

It must, however, be quite unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of such works as the Historical Manuscripts Commission has brought to light. The Reports already issued record about twenty different chronicles, many of which exist in duplicate in several libraries; and about twenty-seven other works which I have, for present purposes, included under the general designation of "Chronicles."

We first come to a translation of Nicholas Trivet's French Chronicle, belonging to Sir A. A. Hood (vi. 345). This manuscript does not appear to have ever been consulted † by modern editors, and is chiefly remarkable from the fact that, although the "translation follows Trivet's French Chronicle, as contained in the Arundel MSS., No. 56, in some cases the writer seems independent." Under the date A.D. 615, for instance, the story of King Guntrand and his dream is fuller than the French version. Again, when Trivet says that Eadbald, King of Kent, son of Ethelbert, endowed the Church of Canterbury, "which father had founded," the translator writes—"that the holy fader seynt Austyne had founded." The Commissioner gives a long account of these important MSS., and many additional instances of the variations. Perhaps the following quotation about King Harold will not be unacceptable to some readers:—"Harold the son of Godwyn as before sayde as hit ys tolde agaynst hys Oothe held bi force and royall power the royaume of Ynglond, and crowned hymself Kyng full wrongfully And some men sayen that Harold asloped from that batayle alyve, and that he hyd hymself pryvyly a grete whyle and leved after many yeirs. But the very trouthe ys that he was hurte in the hede w^t an arowe even unto the breyn pan."

We next come to a small group of manuscripts which appear to me to be quite unknown. A critical examination of them is certainly desirable, and would, perhaps, result in finding the "*Gesta Anglorum*," cited by Adam of Bremen, but which does not appear to

^{*} *Anglo Saxons*, i. p. xxii. See also Max Müller's *Science of Religion* for a similar summary of the requirements of literary criticism.

† See Hardy's *Catalogue*, No. 3.

be now known.* This group consists for the most part of vellum rolls. There is first, a roll of vellum nearly 14½ feet by 12½ inches wide, composed of five membranes, and containing universal history from Adam downwards, ending with the marriage of Henry VI., of England. This belongs to Mr. Cholmondeley, at Condover Hall, Shropshire. The library of Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, contains a small volume of the 15th century, giving the early history of Britain in Latin. Lord de Lisle and Dudley has a vellum roll containing history from Adam to Henry VI., and which abuses King Harold, and states that John was poisoned. The University of Glasgow possesses a volume entitled *Historia Britannia*. In the Advocate's Library, at Edinburgh, is a curious volume, once apparently belonging to a family named "Shyrebroke," and containing "Compilatio de gestis Britonum et Anglorum." A fragment of Early English History, discovered at the back of a 18th century roll of vellum, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. And, lastly, are some compilations of early Welsh and British History, belonging to Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.

One of the most peculiar evidences of early historical thought is the prominence given to settled genealogies. The sociological aspect of this fact has been dealt with by Mr. Herbert Spencer in his *Principles of Sociology*, and Sir Francis Palgrave, speaking of British history, informs us that the care with which these memorials were preserved, was not merely the result of the honour annexed to ancestry, but they were the registers of title and the evidence of each man's property.† Professor O'Curry also has dealt with the same subject in reference to ancient Ireland.‡ Under this same category must be considered the long pedigrees of British Kings belonging to the Marquis of Bath, Trinity College, Dublin, and Lord Bagot. The vellum roll of Lord Bagot, in particular, is a magnificent document, and merges the line of Woden with the genealogies of the Bible, with the most minute attention to details. This tacking on the British genealogies to the stem of Noah and his family, is paralleled in later historical narratives by the admission of Brutus, Aurelius Ambrosius, Uter, and Arthur, into English genealogies; a process which Kemble has described as the amassing of foreign tradition as foreign rulers appeared. §

Passing over three copies of Gildas and Nennius, which it is sufficient to enumerate in a note, || I have now to speak of Geoffrey of Monmouth's British History. So much has been written about this work, that it seems difficult to add anything that may be considered new. But, though we admit the fabulous nature of the narrative, it has been pointed out by historians that some passages are confirmed

* See Lappenberg's *Anglo Saxons*, i. p. xxxviii.

† *Eng. Com.*, i. 75.

‡ *Lectures on the MS. Material for Anc. Irish Hist.* Lect. x. p. 203.

§ *Saxons in England*, i. 27.

|| (1) Folio vellum, beginning of the 13th century, belonging to Sir H. Ingilby.

(2) A sixteenth century copy—Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.

(3) A copy, age not stated—Lord Mostyn.

by writers wholly unconnected with Geoffrey, * and it has also been thought that even the fables may have an historical value as fables of early tradition. His work has always been popular. Though rejected by scholars of his own time, it was transcribed by many hands, and welcomed by the people as containing their old legends, embellished and improved. We should thus expect to find many copies of this author. Sir Thomas Hardy enumerates no less than 192 manuscripts, varying in date of composition from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, † and scattered over the ancestral homes of England we find fourteen more copies of Geoffrey and twelve of "the Brut Chronicle," the earlier part of which is simply a copy of Geoffrey. ‡ Now Geoffrey professes to have merely translated an early chronicle in the British tongue found in Brittany, and communicated to him by Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford. The existence at any time of a British original has long been a matter of doubt and dispute, and even the personality of Walter, the Archdeacon, has been questioned. Upon both these points the Geoffrey MSS. calendared in the Historical Manuscript Commission throw a ray of light. Archbishop Usher mentions a MS. in the Cottonian Library, that formerly belonged to Humphrey Llyd, and was believed to be the original from which Geoffrey translated; but Sir Thomas Hardy is of opinion that a fifteenth century copy is, perhaps, the earliest in the Welsh language. This, however, is not so, as in the collection at Peniarth, there is a Welsh copy of the 13th, or beginning of the 14th century; and, what is, perhaps, more valuable still upon this question, there is a curious volume of *Miscellanea* (*temp.* James I.) containing notes and memoranda, one entry of which, says the Commissioner, may raise a hope as to the truth of Geoffrey's statement about Walter, the

* Lappenberg's *Anglo Saxons*, i. p. xxix.

† The MSS. of Geoffrey of Monmouth, collated by Sir Thomas Hardy, may be classified as under:—

xii. century	28 MSS.
xiii. "	29
xiv. "	47
xv. "	21
xvi. "	2
Uncertain	45

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See *Descriptive Catalogue*, vol. i. p. 828.

‡ These manuscripts are as follows:—

Geoffrey:

- (1) A 4to. vol. vellum, 18th cent. Latin, belonging to Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore.
- (2) A Latin copy, 18th century
- (3) Ditto 15th century.
- (4) A Welsh copy of end of 18th or beginning of 14th cent. } Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.
- (5) (6) (7) Quarto vellum, three copies—Lord Mostyn.
- (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) six copies—Trinity College, Dublin.
- (14) Vellum copy—University of Glasgow.

Brut Chron:

- (1) (2) Two copies in English, 14th and 16th cent.—Mr. J. Tolemache.
- (3) Copy in English—Countess Cowper.
- (4) French version—*Ibid.*
- (5) (6) (7) (8) Four copies, paper, 15th cent.—Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.
- (9) Folio, vellum, 15th cent.—Sir H. Ingilby.
- (10) Folio, vellum—Marquis of Bute.
- (11) Undescribed copy—Marquis of Bath.
- (12) Folio, paper, 17th cent.—Sir J. Lawson.

Archdeacon. The entry is as follows :—" Hugh Turberville, the Book of Walter Archdeacon ;" and it seems as though the writer of these Miscellanea had noted down persons to whom he had lent, or from whom he had borrowed, or who possessed, or perhaps only to whom he had intended to speak about, manuscripts. Of course dealing with suppositions like these does not give any immediate help to the elucidation of such a wide question as the one before us now, but a little investigation into this curious volume might reduce the series of speculations to some definite conceptions of its true value with reference to the entry so important to the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

We now come to a class of documents illustrative of a more definite period of history than those already noticed. The *Vita Sancta Albani*, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, is a small quarto of 160 leaves of vellum, in various hands, of the 14th century. Trinity College, Dublin, possesses some early Histories of St. Alban, St. Amphibalus and companions, in Latin and old French, which belonged to the Church of St. Alban's. A life of St. Cuthbert, belonging to Sir J. Lawson, differs from most of the imperfect manuscripts collated by Sir Thomas Hardy.* It is a small quarto vellum, written about A.D. 1200, and contains forty fine paintings by British artists, heightened with gold, each occupying a page ; and the Commissioner, who describes it fully, says that it would be well to collate the volume to see exactly from what sources the contents have been gathered.

Of Beda's *Ecclesiastical History* there are four copies. One has been used by Sir Thomas Hardy, but the other three, belonging to Mr. Wynne, Sir H. Ingilby, and Trinity College, Dublin, are apparently unknown. This makes the number of existing manuscripts of Beda amount to one hundred and thirty-five.† In the library of Stonyhurst College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, there are some volumes, chiefly of Theological Treatises, which contain many manuscripts relating to Beda ; and it is curious to note that the valuable volume at Stonyhurst College was bought from a pedlar, who rejoiced at parting with it for half-a-crown, he having bought it for sixpence !

The manuscripts of Henry of Huntingdon, Alfred of Beverley, Florence of Worcester, and of Giraldi Cambrensis, call for no special remark, and it is sufficient, therefore, to enumerate them in a note.‡

* *Catalogue of British History*, pp. 301, 303, 315, 316.

† (1) Folio, vellum—Lord Mostyn.

(2) Folio, 12th century—Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.

(3) Folio, vellum, 14th century—Ibid.

(4) Folio, vellum—Trinity College, Dublin.

‡ *Henry of Huntingdon* :

(1) Folio, vellum, 13th cent.—M. of Westminster.

(2) Folio, 12th cent.—Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.

(3) Quarto, 14th cent.—Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

(4) Folio, vellum, 14th cent.—Ibid.

Florence of Worcester :

(1) Folio, vellum—Trinity College, Dublin.

(2) Quarto, vellum—Ibid.

(3) Octavo, vellum—Ibid.

Alfred of Beverley :

(1) Quarto—Mr. R. Cholmondeley.

Giraldi Cambrensis :

(1) Folio, vellum—Lord Mostyn.

There remains to draw attention to, some other manuscripts illustrative of Anglo-Saxon history, and which do not appear to have been used by historians of that period. The University of Glasgow has a quarto vellum of "Ye cronycles of yis lande, Englonde, that first was called Albyn, throeh whom hit hadde ye name." A 14th century vellum copy of the "Chronicon Martini Poloni" belongs to the Countess Cowper; and Trinity College, Dublin, possesses another copy. Lord Leigh has a "Chronicle of the Kings of England, extending from Ethelbriht to 1888;" and Trinity College, Dublin, one extending to 1349. Among the manuscripts belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, is a thirteenth century roll of six membranes, containing short lives of Popes, and Archbishops of Canterbury. The series of Popes extends from St. Peter to John XII., in 955, and of the Archbishops from St. Augustine to St. Dunstan. Occasional notices of remarkable phenomena and political occurrences are inserted among the biographies; and the original work seems to have been written by a contemporary of St. Dunstan, concerning whom many marvellous stories are recorded.

It is now necessary to leave the Chronicles and notice another class of documents, which are more valuable for Anglo-Saxon Philology and Ecclesiology, than for political and civil history. First must be noted the splendid volume of King Alfred's translation of Orosius, belonging to Sir John Tolemache. One quire of eight leaves is absent, but the missing portion has been supplied on six leaves from the rather later Cottonian manuscript. The volume is in a fine clean condition, and an original fly leaf at the beginning has on it drawings of the symbols of the four Evangelists, and Runic letters, with their meanings. Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, has had the advantage of using this volume for his magnificent work on *Runic Monuments*, and he says of the Runic lettering, that "this is a Cryptic alphabet of 16 Old English staves. It is, in fact, a cypher for secret writing, and can only have been used for private, probably epistolary, use."—(See *The Old Northern Runic Monuments*, i. p. 114; ii. p. 882.)

We come next to a manuscript of the tenth century, of great value and exquisite beauty, belonging to Colonel Carew. It is a copy of the Evangelia, according to St. Jerome, with parallelisms according to the Canons of Eusebius, of Casarea, who flourished in the early part of the fourth century. The Commissioner describes this important document at great length, and is enabled to point out some curious facts in connection with the letter addressed to King Alfred by Fulco, Archbishop of Rheims, which was published by the Rev. Francis Wise, in his edition of Asser's *Life of Alfred the Great* (1722), and was probably derived from Colonel Carew's manuscript.

(To be continued.)

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FACSIMILE OF SATIRICAL DRAWING TEMP ELIZABETH.
In the State Paper Office

THE MERMAID, AND THE SYMBOLISM OF THE FISH, IN ART, LITERATURE, AND LEGENDARY LORE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

(Continued from page 16.)



F Mermaid stories, traditions, legends, and beliefs, the world is full; and it would indeed take a goodly sized volume to collect even a tithe of the best of them. But before proceeding, as I trust to do, to select here and there one or other of these stories, I desire to call attention to one of many remarkable instances in which the Mermaid was used as a lampooning emblem by draughtsmen and writers. The most notable example that comes to my mind, of this use to which the fishy lady has been put, is that of Mary Queen of Scots, who was made the subject of many vile attacks by the unscrupulous limners and scribblers who disgraced the period in which she lived, and added pain to that already endured by the cruelly treated and deeply injured Queen.

On Plate IX., I give a fac-simile of a remarkable satiric drawing, preserved in the State Paper Office, which was first brought into notice some years back in the *Illustrated London News*; it undoubtedly refers to the wretchedly used, and ultimately murdered, Queen, who is thereon represented as a mermaiden, holding in her hand a lure. Agnes Strickland, in her lives of the Queens of Scotland, thus speaks:—

"Among the cruel devices practised against Mary at this season by her cowardly assailants, was the dissemination of gross personal caricatures; which, like the placards charging her as an accomplice in her husband's murder, were fixed on the doors of churches and other public places in Edinburgh. Rewards were vainly offered for the discovery of the limners by whom these treasonable painted tricks, as they were styled in their proclamations, were designed. Mary was peculiarly annoyed at one of these productions, called 'The Mermaid,' which represented her in the character of a crowned syren, with a sceptre formed of a fish's tail in her hand, and flanked with the regal initials 'M.R.' This curious specimen of party malignity is still preserved in the State Paper Office."

The drawing on Plate IX., fully, it will be seen, answers to this description, and shows clearly that it was the Scottish Queen who was intended to be symbolised. Shakspeare in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, has this passage:—

"Oberon. Thou remember'st
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song;
And certain stars shot madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music.
Puck. I remember.
Oberon. That very time I saw (but thou couldst not),
Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
Cupid, all arm'd: a certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west;

And loos'd his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
 As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts :
 But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
 Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
 And the imperial votaress passed on
 In maiden meditation, fancy free.
 Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell :
 It fell upon a little western flower ;—
 Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,—
 And maidens call it, Love in Idleness."

"No one disputes," says a learned writer, "the application of the latter part of this most exquisite description to Queen Elizabeth ; the question controverted is whether by

"The mermaid on a dolphin's back"

is meant, as Warburton surmised, Mary Queen of Scots, and by the stars which shot madly from their spheres are figured the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, who fell from their allegiance by the witchery of this enchanting siren. Adopting the affirmative of Warburton's hypothesis, the late Rev. J. Hunter has acutely shown that there is not a circumstance connected with the mermaid of the allegory to which something correspondent may not be found in the Scottish Sovereign. She has the "Dolphin" with her to symbolise her youthful marriage with the "Dauphin" of France, and she was celebrated, like her counterpart, for the melody of her singing, no less than for the fatal fascination of that

"Dulcet and harmonious breath."

The expression, *that very time*, which connects the two portions of the allegory, appears to show that a contrast was intended between the two Queens. At "the very time" when the Duke of Norfolk was aspiring to the hand of the Queen of Scots, and so shooting from his sphere, the Queen of England was urgently entreated to marry the Duke of Anjou. At "the very time" when at the sea-maid's music certain stars had empty left their orbs, the shaft aimed at the "fair vestal" fell hurtless, and she passed on, "in maiden meditation, fancy free." "All this is strong presumptive evidence for the correctness of Warburton's theory. But the most striking confirmation that could well be imagined is the drawing I have given. It was made apparently at the time when public attention was inflamed by the murder of Darnley and by the alliance of Mary with Bothwell, wherein the Queen of Scots is depicted as a *Mermaid*, and her lover, or betrayer, as a *Hare*. If its existence does not establish the identity of the poet's sea-maid and the Queen of Scots, it shows that this typical designation of the Queen was popular, and adds to the probability of its adoption by a dramatist so prone as Shakspeare was to the choice of imagery already familiar to his auditory. In this respect alone, then, it is of value ; but it is, besides, historically interesting from the insight it affords of what in contemporary estimation were the characteristics of the Scottish Queen and Bothwell." In the drawing the Mermaid is represented on a butcher's block—a coarse allusion to one of the circumstances of her career, and she holds in her right hand not a "sceptre formed of a fish's tail," as Miss Strickland has it, but a

hawk's lure, which she waves aloft as luring, syren-like, her favourites to destruction; and in her left hand a lantern, in allusion to the fate of Darnley. On another sheet, bound up with the original drawing, the author has left a still cruder sketch of the same figures. In this, besides the initials M. R., to indicate the Queen, and J. H., to mark John Hepburn, there are, over the Mermaid, the words "*Spe illecto inani*," while round the inner ring which surrounds the hare, we read, "*Fores vastabit te gladius et intus pavor*." And in the centre of the circle, just above the animal, may be deciphered, "*Timor undique clades*."

The allusions to the Mermaid by Shakspeare are tolerably numerous. Thus, among other instances that might be referred to besides the one just quoted, and the lines from the *Comedy of Errors* given on page 18 *ante*, the Queen in *Hamlet* is thus made to speak of Ophelia's death—

"There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious silver broke;
When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide;
And, mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time, she chanted snatches of old tunes;
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indu'd
Unto that element: but long it could not be,
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death;"

and again, "I'll drown more sailors than the mermaids shall;" "At the helm a seeming mermaid steers;" and so on.

Of Mermaid ballads, perhaps one old example and one modern one may be enough for my present article, and for that purpose I choose the following. It was first published by Finlay, having been taken down in "Auld lang syne," from an oral version.

"To yon fause stream that, near the sea,
Hides mony an elf and plum,
And rives wi' fearful din the stanes,
A witless knight did come.

"The day shines clear—far in he's gane
Whar shells are silver bright,
Fishes war loupin' a' aroun',
And sparklin' to the light.

"Whan, as he laved, sounds cam sae sweet
Frae ilka rock and tree;
The brief was out, 'twas him it doomed
The mermaid's face to see.

"Frae 'neath a rock, sune, sune she rose,
And stately on she swam,
Stopped i' the midst, and becked and sang
To him to stretch his han'.

"Gowden glist the yellow links
That round her neck she'd twine;
Her een war o' the skye blue,
Her lips did mock the wine;

"The smile upon her bonnie cheek
Was sweeter than the bee;
Her voice excelled the birdie's sang
Upon the birchen tree.

"Sae couthie, couthie did she look,
And meikle had she fleeced;
Out shot his hand—alas! alas!
Fast in the swirl he screeched.

"The mermaid leuch, her brief was gane,
And kelpie's blast was blawin',
Fu' low she duked, ne'er raise again,
For deep, deep was the fawin'.

"Aboon the stream his wraith was seen,
Warlocks tirl'd lang at gloamin';
That e'en was coarse, the blast blew hoarse,
Ere lang the waves war foamin'."

The modern poems I have selected, are, of course, Tennyson's admirable "Merman" and "Mermaid," than which nothing could be better.

"Who would be
A Merman bold,
Sitting alone,
Singing alone
Under the sea,
With a crown of gold
On a throne!

I would be a merman bold;
I would sit and sing the whole of the day;
I would fill the sea-halls with a voice of power;
But at night I would roam abroad and play
With the mermaids in and out of the rocks,
Dressing their hair with the white sea flower;
And holding them back by their flowing locks,
I would kiss them often under the sea,
And kiss them again till they kiss'd me,
Laughingly, laughingly;
And then we would wander away, away
To the pale green sea-groves straight and high,
Chasing each other merrily.

There would be neither moon nor star;
But the wave would make music above us afar—
Low thunder and light in the magic night—

Neither moon nor star.

We would call aloud in the dreamy dells,
Call to each other and whoop and cry,
All night, merrily, merrily;

They would pelt me with starry spangles and shells,
Laughing and clapping their hands between,
All night, merrily, merrily.

But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and agate and almondine:
And leaping out upon them unseen
I would kiss them often under the sea,
And kiss them again till they'd kiss'd me
Laughingly, laughingly.

Oh! what a happy life were mine,
Under the hollow-hung ocean green!
Soft are the moss-beds under the sea,
We would live merrily, merrily.

Who would be
A Mermaid fair,
Singing alone,
Combing her hair,
Under the sea,
In a golden curl,
With a comb of pearl,
On a throne!

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MERMAID JEWEL BELONGING TO LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

I would be a mermaid fair ;
 I would sing to myself the whole of the day ;
 With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair,
 And still as I comb'd I would sing and say
 " Who is it loves me ? who loves not me ?"
 I would comb my hair till my ringlets would fall
 Low adown, low around,
 From under my starry sea-bud crown,
 Low adown, low adown,
 And I should like a fountain of gold
 Springing alone
 With a shrill inner sound,
 Over the throne
 In the midst of the hall ;
 Till that great sea-snake under the sea,
 From his coiled sleeps in the central deeps,
 Would slowly trail himself sevenfold
 Round the hall where I sate, and look in at the gate
 With his large calm eyes for the love of me.
 And all the mermen under the sea,
 Would feel their immortality
 Die in their hearts for the love of me.
 But at night I would wander away, away,
 I would fling on each side my low-flowing locks,
 And lightly vault from the throne and play
 With the mermen in and out of the rocks :
 We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
 On the broad sea-wolds in the crimson shells,
 Whose silvery spikes are highest the sea.
 But if any came near I would call, and shriek,
 And adown the steep like a wave I would leap
 From the diamond-ledges that jut from the dells ;
 For I would not be kiss'd by all who would list,
 Of the bold merry mermen under the sea ;
 They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me,
 In the purple twilights under the sea ;
 But the king of them all would carry me,
 Woo me, and win me, and marry me,
 In the branching jaspers under the sea ;
 Then all the dry pied things that be
 In the hucless mosses under the sea
 Would curl round my silver feet silently,
 All looking up for the love of me.
 And if I should carol aloud, from aloft
 All things that are forked, and horned, and soft,
 Would lean out from the hollow sphere of the sea,
 All looking down for the love of me.

One of the choicest examples of Mermaid jewellery that has come under my notice, is the one I have drawn on Plate X. This remarkable jewel, which belongs to Lord Londesborough, represents a mermaid holding a comb in her right hand, and in the left, which is uplifted, a mirror. The chain by which she is suspended is enamelled, and enriched with diamonds and emeralds, and is of a high order of workmanship. On her head is a tiara of emeralds, and there is another upon her bosom, with bands of blue enamel. An oval ornament covers the middle of her body from her breasts downwards, and is enriched with emeralds placed in the form of a cross, the central one being larger than the others, and by scrolls enamelled in red, blue, and white ; this oval portion opens as a lid, and discloses the hollow body of the figure, which has, of course, been intended to hold some precious relic or other little treasure. The tail is richly

enamelled in red, green, and purple, and is set with emeralds, as is also the back of the figure.



And now, to pass on from the poetry to the prose of Mermaids, let me recount one or two out of scores that might be adduced of actual encounters that are said to have taken place with these mermaidens. When Captain John Smith, in 1614, led an expedition to America, he saw, near the new continent, a graceful and most lovely woman swimming in the sea. Her eyes were large, expressive, and beautiful, and full of love; her nose and ears were well made; her green hair, long, silken and flowing, and her arms, breast, and body perfect as nature could make them, and "wondrous to behold." The captain at this sight naturally at once fell in love with the beautiful creature, who he believed to be really a lovely woman out bathing in the ocean. Manning his boat, he rowed out in pursuit of the fairy-like enchantress, and rapidly approached her. On coming near, however, the lady immediately "made a somersault, and discovered to her admirer a fish's tail"—much to his chagrin and disappointment—as she dived down into the mighty deep.

In a "Tour to Milford Haven," by Mrs. Morgan, in 1791, occurs the following singular and romantic account:—

"If you delight in the marvellous, I shall now present you with a tale that is truly so; and yet, from the simple and circumstantial manner in which it was told by the person who believed he saw what is here related, one would almost be tempted to think there was something more than imagination in it. However, I will make no comments upon the matter, but give it you exactly as I copied it from a paper lent me by a young lady who was educated under the celebrated Mrs. [Hannah] More, and who has acquired a taste for productions of the pen, and likewise for whatever may be

deemed curious. Mrs. M.—inquired of the gentleman who took down the relation from the man's own mouth, a physician of the first respectability, what credit might be given to it. He said the man was of that integrity of character, and of such simplicity also, that it seemed difficult to believe he should be either able or willing to fabricate this wonderful tale. Farther the doctor was silent, and so am I.

"Henry Reynolds, of Pennyhold, in the parish of Castlemartin, in the county of Pembroke, a simple farmer, and esteemed by all who knew him to be a truth-telling man, declares the following most extraordinary story to be an absolute fact, and is willing, in order to satisfy those who will not take his bare word for it, to swear to the truth of the same. He says he went one morning to the cliffs that bound his own lands, and form a bay near Linny Stack. From the eastern end of the same he saw, as he thought, a person bathing very near the western end, but appearing, from almost the middle up, above water. He, knowing the water to be deep in that place, was much surprised at it, and went along the cliffs, quite to the western end, to see what it was. As he got towards it, it appeared to him like a person sitting in a tub. At last he got within ten or twelve yards of it, and found it then to be a creature much resembling a youth of sixteen or eighteen years of age, with a very white skin, sitting in an erect posture, having, from somewhat about the middle, its body quite above the water; and directly under the water there was a large brown substance, on which it seemed to float. The wind being perfectly calm, and the water quite clear, he could see distinctly, when the creature moved, that this substance was part of it. From the bottom there went down a tail much resembling that of a large Conger Eel. Its tail in deep water was straight downwards, but in shallow water it would turn it on one side. The tail was continually moving in a circular manner. The form of its body and arms was entirely human, but its arms and hands seemed rather thick and short in proportion to its body. The form of the head, and all the features of the face, were human also; but the nose rose high between its eyes, was pretty long, and seemed to terminate very sharp. Its head was white like its body, without hair; but from its forehead there arose a brownish substance, of three or four fingers' breadth, which turned up over its head, and went down over its back, and reached quite into the water. This substance did not at all resemble hair, but was thin, compact, and flat, not much unlike a ribbon. It did not adhere to the back part of its head, or neck, or back; for the creature lifted it up from its neck, and washed under it. It washed frequently under its arms and about its body; it swam about the bay, and particularly round a little rock which Reynolds was within ten or twelve yards of. He staid about an hour looking at it. It was so near him, that he could perceive its motion through the water was very rapid; and that, when it turned, it put one hand into the water, and moved itself round very quickly. It never dipped under the water all the time he was looking at it. It looked attentively at him and the cliffs, and seemed to take great notice of the birds flying over its head. Its looks were wild and fierce; but it made no noise, nor did it grin, or in any way distort its face. When he left it, it was about an hundred yards from him; and when he returned with some others to look at it, it was gone. This account was taken down by Doctor George P—, [Phillips] of Prickerston [Haverfordwest], from the man's own mouth, in presence of many people, about the latter end of December, 1782."

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF SWYNNERTON, OF SWYN-
NERTON AND OTHER PLACES IN CO. STAFFORD.—V.

BY THE REV. CHARLES SWINNERTON, CHAPLAIN IN AFGHANISTAN.

(Continued from page 25.)

12. Sir Robert de Swynnerton, Kt., twelfth Lord, and son and heir to his father Thomas.^a He married Elizabeth Beke, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Beke, Kt., by Joan, daughter of Ralph, the Good Lord Stafford.^b He must have been comparatively young when he met with his death. He accompanied John of Gaunt on his way to Spain, but was most unfortunately killed by the falling of a tower at Brest, in Brittany, in the 19th year of Richard II., 1395-6.^c With his death the family of Swynnerton lost much of their importance in the kingdom, as the manors granted to them by Edward III.,^d as well as the lands of Sir Nicholas Beke,^e all went with Maud, his only daughter and heiress, into the families of Savage and Peshall. They suffered politically as well. Connections of the murdered king, Richard II., they shared the downfall of all his party, and were deeply implicated in the rebellions which troubled the earlier years of the reign of Henry of Lancaster.^f

Sir Robert de Swynnerton and Elizabeth Beke left an only daughter, Maud, who inherited the whole of their large possessions, with the exception of the manor of Swynnerton. As lady of all the lands of Sir Nicholas Beke, and of the manors in Cheshire and Staffordshire granted by Edward III. to her grandfather, Lord Roger Swynnerton, after the attainder of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, Maud Swynnerton must have been an object of considerable attraction to the languishing swains of the county.

She appears first to have bestowed her hand on Sir Humphrey Peshall, of Peshall, near Swynnerton.^g The Peshalls were really a branch of the Swynnertons, being descended from a younger son of Sir John de Swynnerton, in the reign of Henry III., who inheriting the manor of Peshall, had assumed also the name.^h Sir Humphrey Peshall must have died very soon after his marriage. He left a son, Richard, who inherited part of his mother's lands.ⁱ Maud's wealth, or perhaps her beauty, soon procured her other admirers, and she was married secondly, about the year 1400, to Sir John Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire.^j She came of a race of warriors, and in marrying Sir John Savage she mingled her blood with that of a family almost equally famous. This knight was a son of Margaret Danyers, whose

^a Harl. MSS. 1415, f. 132; Add. MSS. 5529, f. 63^b; Erdeswick, and others.

^b Gonville and Caius' MSS. no. 573, f. 107. Harl. MSS. and elsewhere.

^c Mazzinghi's Researches at the Stafford Library.

^d The Hunthach and Chetwynd MSS. V. also Ormerod and Erdeswick.

^e Ibid.

^f According to Harl. MS. 6128, f. 59, her husband was Sir Richard Peshall, who was High Sheriff in 14 Hen. VI., 1435 (Fuller). The testimony is confusing.

^g Erdeswick's Survey.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Various Harl. MSS.; Gonville and Caius MSS.; Ormerod; Earwaker; et alii.

father was that celebrated Sir Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, in Cheshire, who rescued the Black Prince's standard at the battle of Crecy, and took prisoner with his own hand the Earl of Tankerville.² Sir John was born in 1 Ric. II., 1378. He accompanied Henry of Monmouth to France, and fought at Agincourt. After the custom of the time he received the honour of knighthood on the field of battle, at the hands of the King.¹ He died (it is said) on August 1st, 28 Hen. VI., 1450, aged seventy-two, leaving a son and heir, John. Maud survived him, and according to several MSS. married thirdly Sir Piers Leigh, and fourthly, Sir William de Ipstones. According to Huntbach, however, she also died in 1450, and it is difficult to believe that she really entered the bonds of matrimony again. There is great uncertainty regarding the events of Maud's life. The Harleian MSS. differ, and no other authentic documents have yet been found, at least by me. The old family manor of Swynnerton had gone on Sir Robert's death to the next heir male, namely Humphrey Swynnerton, son of her uncle William. Through her mother, Elizabeth, the Earls of Stafford and Gloucester, and Joan of Acre, Maud Swynnerton was sixth in a royal descent from Edward I.³

13. Sir Humphrey de Swynnerton, Kt., thirteenth Lord, son of William de Swynnerton, and cousin of Maud.² He died leaving a son and successor.

14. Sir William de Swynnerton, Kt., fourteenth Lord. Lord also of "Pen."^o His wife's name was Elena, and her shield a saltire engrailed.² They both died on the same day in 1481, and were buried in Swynnerton Church, where an alabaster altar-tomb, still existing, was erected to their memory.⁴ They left at least two children :

(1) Humphrey, the heir.²

(2) Elena, or Hellina, who married 1st, Henry Delves, of Doddington, co. Salop; and 2ndly, Humphrey Peshall, of Horsley, who was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 4 Edw. IV., 1464.⁵

15. Humphrey Swynnerton, Esquire, fifteenth Lord, son and heir of the preceding.² In 28 Hen. VI., 1449-50, he was High Sheriff of Staffordshire.³ In or about 1452 he married Anne Swynnerton, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Swynnerton, the last heir male of the Swynntons of "Repyndon," Hilton, Essington, and of Cannock Forest.² Anne was only fourteen years old on the death of her

² Earwaker's East Cheshire, vol. i. (1878).

¹ Gonville and Caius' MSS. no. 573, f. 107.

³ According to Huntbach there was a Sir Thomas de Swynnerton, Lord of Swynnerton, in 21 Ric. II., 1397-8. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Brereton. According to Harl. MS. 6128, f. 59, Sir Robert, Maud's father, left a son, Thomas, by a former wife, who married Constantia. These two statements therefore appear in part to agree, since Sir Robert died in 1395. I should feel greatly obliged for any information respecting this part of the Swynnerton history.

⁴ Huntbach MSS. vol. ii., p. 190^a.

^o Ibid. (Penkridge).

⁵ V. "Reliquary" for January, 1878, p. 168.

^a Ibid.

² Huntbach MSS., vol. ii., p. 190^a.

³ Harl. MSS. 1570, f. 16^a, and Fuller's Worthies.

⁴ Fuller's Worthies.

⁵ V. Anne Swynnerton's *Inquisitio post mortem*. Also Heralds' Visitations at Queen's College, Oxford; and Harl. MSS. 1100, f. 15; 1568, f. 32; and 6128, f. 60. Anne must have been Humphrey's second wife, as Harl. MSS. 1415, f. 192, mentions Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Aston, Kt., as his wife.

father, and with her sister Alice, was left under the guardianship of John Stanley, and of Humphrey, 4th Earl of Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Constable, and K. G., who was killed at the battle of Northampton in 1460.^v Humphrey died before his wife, though he appears to have been living in 1460, in which year, on the 5th October, John Birmingham, son of Sir William Birmingham, Kt., grants on lease of 101 years, certain parcels of land to Humphrey Swynnerton, Esq.^w His wife's death occurred on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Mary the Virgin, 25 Mar., 10 Edw. IV., 1470, when by Inquisition it was found that she was seized of the office of Stewardship of Cannock Chase, and of the manor of Essington, value above reprises annually of four marks; that she held her demesne as of fee, the manor of Hilton, and lands in Wyrley, Penkridge, Codsall, &c., and that Humphrey Swynnerton, son of the said Anne, was the next heir, and of the age of seventeen years and more.^x

Anne Swynnerton had married as her second husband, John Mytton, of Halston, who by the courtesy of England was Steward of Cannock Forest after his wife's death, and whose *Inquisitio post mortem* is dated 15 Hen. VII., 1499-1500.

Humphrey and Anne Swynnerton had issue :

- (1) Humphrey, his heir.
- (2) William, d. s. p.
- (3) John, d. s. p. in 1521. } ,
- (4) Roger (or John), who married Joan, daughter of Francis Neville, of co. York, and had issue twenty-four children.^y

16. Humphrey Swynnerton, Esq., sixteenth Lord of Swynnerton. Lord also of Hilton and Essington. He was found by Inquisition in 1470 to be heir to his mother, and also to John Mytton. He married a lady named Johanna, who died at Hilton 6 Sept., 19 Hen. VIII., 1527, said to have been a daughter of Francis Neville, of Yorkshire.^z In 1470, Humphrey Swynnerton, armiger, was one of the Masters of the Guild Corporation of Lichfield,^b and in 1488 he was associated with his kinsman, Humphrey Peshall, in the same office.^b On the 21 April, 18 Hen. VIII., 1498, he made over certain lands in Beeche, in Swynnerton, to his son Thomas and Alice his wife.^c That Thomas was his son and heir is also proved by another deed, in which "Anne Swynnerton (the eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth of Hilton), who married Humphrey Swynnerton, had *inter alia* the manor of Essington, and had issue a son Humphrey, who had issue a son

THOMAS, who had issue Humphrey, who died 25 Aug., 1562, and was buried at Sharesbill, co. Stafford, &c."^d

^v From Thomas Swynnerton's *Inquisitio post mortem*.

^w Deed at Hilton.

^x A copy of her Inquisition is at Hilton, and is endorsed as having been compared with the Record in the Tower, by E. M. Hemage, in 1595.

^y Harl. MSS. 1415, f. 132. Her. MSS., Queen's, Oxford.

^z Ibid. V. also Her. MS. 578, f. 106, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

^a "Thomas Swynnerton de Hulton co. Stafford armiger et Johanna Swynnton mater predicti Thomæ &c." Deed at Hilton. Yet Harl. MSS. mention her as Roger's wife.

^b Harwood's "History of Lichfield."

^c Deed at Hilton.

^d Deed at Hilton.

His other children were,

Elizabeth, wife of Michael Bailey, of Wilnall.

Elene, wife of Sir Edward Littleton, Kt.

Isabella, wife of "Arden," in co. Warwick.

Joyce, wife of Lichine, of Worcestershire.

Anne (or Amè), wife of "Lisley."

Dorothy, wife of "Crosbie."

Humphrey Swynnerton was born in 1458, and died at the age of fifty-one, in the year 1504.

17. Thomas Swynnerton, Esq., seventeenth Lord. In 4 Hen. VIII., 1512-13, he was the King's Escheator in the county of Stafford.¹ He married Alice, a daughter of Robert Stanley, of Lancashire.² Her name occurs in several deeds at Hilton, especially in the year 1514. Of Thomas, too, there are certain notices in the various Inquisitions of the time. In 17 Hen. VIII., 1525-6, Sir Thomas Blunt, Kt., held lands and tenements of him at Blakelow.³ In 1527-8, John Cotes, Esq., held lands at Cotes and Sugnall of him.⁴ In 1532-3, Sir Robert Sheffield, Kt., held of Thomas Swynnerton, at Essington, land and a tenement as of his manor of Hilton, by unknown service, value £10.⁵ In 31 Hen. VIII., 1540, on 20 Aug., Thomas Swynnerton, Esq., and Humphrey Swynnerton, his son and heir, grant a lease of herbage in Essington Wood: rent a red rose, if demanded, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 24 June.⁶ Alice Swynnerton was living on 17 Nov., 1526, her jointure being £20 4s. 0d.⁷ Thomas died in 38 Hen. VIII., 1542, when it was found by Inquisition that Humphrey was his son and heir, and of full age.⁸ Both husband and wife died and were buried at Swynnerton, where, in the time of Elizabeth, a monument existed to their memory.⁹

18. Humphrey Swynnerton, Esq., son and heir, eighteenth Lord. He was the last heir male of his line. His wife was Cassandra, a daughter of Sir John Giffard, of Chillington, co. Stafford.¹⁰ His marriage settlement is dated 2 April, 1512.¹¹ In 3 Edw. VI., 1549, Edward Sheffield held of Humphrey Swynnerton, Essington and Knotton, as of his manor of Hilton.¹² In 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, 1554-5, he was the Queen's Escheator in co. Stafford.¹³ In a Discharge of 1556 occurs the following:—"Item the 11 Mar P^d W^m Molesley for careage of Lett^m to M^r Homphry Swynnerton touching the townes bysseneses vj^d." In 1 Eliz., 1558-9, Eleanor Basset, widow of John Cotes, held of Humphrey Swynnerton lands at Sugnall and Cotes, by fealty.¹⁴ On the 15th Jan., 1 Eliz., 1559, a general pardon under the Queen's Great Seal was granted to Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swyn-

¹ Harl. MSS. 1415, f. 133.

² Sir Simon Degg. MSS. at Stafford.

³ Harl. and other MSS.

⁴ Inquisitions. Mem. 139 at Stafford.

⁵ Ibid. Mem. 114.

⁶ Ibid. Mem. 20.

⁷ Deeds at Hilton.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ A copy exists at Hilton.

¹⁰ Harl. and other MSS. For a description of the tomb v. "Reliquary" for January, 1878, p. 169.

¹¹ At Hilton.

¹² Inquisitions. Mem. 137, Stafford.

¹³ Sir Simon Degg's MSS. Ibid.

¹⁴ William Salt Library, Stafford.

¹⁵ Inquis. Mem. 80 Ibid.

nerton, co. Stafford, Esq.⁴ He died 25 Aug., 1562, and was buried at Shreshill.⁵ His will was proved 9 Feb., 1563.⁶ His wife Cassandra survived him, dying at Swynnerton.—“1570 Cassander Swynton wiffe to Humfrey Swynton was buried the viith day of Januarie Ano Supradicto.”⁷

They left issue only two daughters, coheirresses. They were—

1. Margaret Swynnerton (the eldest). On 8 Mar., 1547, she married Sir Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, who died in 1569, leaving by her two sons, John and Henry.⁸ On 30 August, 1578, she married George Wynter.⁹ By old Humphrey's will she inherited the manors of Hilton and Essington, with all lands and rights thereof, as well as Apsley, Sugenhall, and lands in Penkridge,¹⁰ and these she left to her sons by Sir Henry Vernon. Her death occurred in 1587.

2. Elizabeth Swynnerton (the youngest). By Deed 10 June, 6 Edw. VI., 1552, Humphrey Swynnerton entailed the manor of Swynnerton with the advowson and lands, and the lands in Acton, Hatton, Shelton, Beech, Yernefyne, Titensor, and Blakelow, in co. Stafford, upon himself and his wife Cassandra during their lives, with remainder to his daughter Elizabeth, and her husband, William Fitzherbert, and remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth.¹¹

Elizabeth's first husband, William Fitzherbert, was the fourth son of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury, the great Judge of Common Pleas, and author of “*De Naturâ Brevium*,” in the reign of Henry VIII. By him she had two sons, Thomas, a famous Jesuit, who died in Rome in 1648, aged 88, and Anthony; and a daughter Anne, who married Sir Walter Henningham, Kt.¹² Her second husband was Francis Gatacre, of Gatacre, who died in 1590, leaving a son, William, born at Swynnerton in 1565.¹³ She herself lived to a great age, and died at Swynnerton on 4 April, 1616.¹⁴ If I mistake not, her portrait is among the Fitzherbert pictures at Swynnerton Hall.

With these two coheirresses, Margaret and Elizabeth Swynnerton, all the estates and rights of the two elder lines passed to the families of Vernon and Fitzherbert, by whom they are (mainly) still possessed. The present descendant of Margaret, and the Lord of Hilton and Essington, is Henry Charles Vernon, and the present descendant of Elizabeth, and the Lord of Swynnerton, is Basil Fitzherbert.

⁴ From the Fitzherbert Records at Swynnerton, vol. ii. p. 40.

⁵ F. “Reliquary” for July, 1878.

⁶ Fitzherbert Records.

⁷ From the Swynnerton Registers. According to the present style the year was 1571. Her will, dated 17 Feb., 1564, was proved at Lichfield 24 Jan., 1570.

⁸ Various Harl. and other MSS., deeds, &c.

⁹ From Shreshill Registers.

¹⁰ F. Deed, 10 June, 1552, &c.

¹¹ Fitzherbert Records.

¹² Harl. MSS. Deeds and Church Registers at Swynnerton,

¹³ Swynnerton Registers.

EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT DEEDS RELATING TO DERBYSHIRE, IN THE POSSESSION OF CHARLES THOROLD, ESQ., OF WELHAM, NEAR RETFORD, NOTTS.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES JACKSON,* DONCASTER.

Noverint universi me Thomam Bulloke nuper de Onston gen. remisisse Johanne Bulloke vidue et Philippo Bulloke gen. filio et heredi Johannis Bulloke nuper de Onston defuncti, administratoribus bonorum dicti Johannis, omnes et omnimodas actiones &c. quas eos vel alteruteri eorum habeo, &c.—Dronfield, 27 Sept., 1528.

Sciunt &c. Jurdaus de Lees confirmavi Rogero Leham meum manerium de Barley Woodsettes inter aquas de Hounston et Weanstones sickes, reddendo annuatim octo solidos. His testibus, Hugone Linaere, Thoma de Brampton, Johanne de Mora, Johanne de Stublei, Petro de Dranfield, Will. de Dunston, Adam Francis, Tlom de Woodhouse, Jarvasio clerico, et aliis.—(No date).

Pateat universis me Angnetam filiam Ricardi Brone de Whytyngton remisisse &c. Willelmo fitheler de Onston totum jus meum in omnibus illis terris que mihi descendebant jure et hereditarie post decessum Willelmi Clerici de Appulknoll, in Appulknoll in feodo de Onston, que vocantur le Norton Land et le Ker, que jacent inter Somerlesco et Apulknoll. His testibus: Thoma Gray de Onston, Nicholas del Mersch de eadem, Ranulpho de Whytyngton, Ricardo del Wod de eadem, Johanne Tailior de Onston, et aliis. Appulknoll, dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli. A.R.R. Edwardi tertii tricesimo septimo [1363].

Sciunt &c. ego Johannes Bullok de Norton dedi Willelmo Bullok filio meo et Elene uxori ejus omnia terras &c. mea in Onston exceptis illis terris &c. que fuerunt Christofoi Belefeld, habend pfecto Willelmo et heredibus de corporibus exeuntibus, tunc remaneant heredibus de corpore ejusdem Willelmi, tunc michi et heredibus meis revertantur. His testibus: Johanne Percy clerico, Johanne Barker, Ricardo Selioke, Roberto Outrem, Thoma Wodehouse, et aliis. Onston, 1st Nov. 1431.

Sciunt &c. quod ego Cecilia Appurknoll de Ownston dedi Johanni Leek de Sutton armigero, Thome Leake de eadem, et Johanni Dussenys de eadem, unum tenementum vocatum Bryghouse in villa de Ownston. His testibus, Thoma Hanley de Hanley, Waltero Glossok de eadem, Thoma Wodehus de Ownston, Willelmo Boton de eadem, et Henrico flox de eadem, et multis aliis. Ownston, Sept. 20, A.D. 1439.

Noverint &c. nos Thomam Dei gratia Dunelmensem Episcopum, Johannem Raddelyf clericum, Henricum de Longley, et Johannem Bullok attornasse &c. Willelmo Bullok attornatum nostrum ad recipiendum seisinam in omnibus illis terris &c. que in Onston Johannes Gray de Onston nobis dedit. Onston 15 Nov., 1431.

Sciunt &c. quod ego Robertus Wuddus, filius et heres Thome Wuddhus de Honston, pro summa viginti quatuor librarum michi per Johannem Bollokk pæ manibus soluta, vendidi pfecto Johanni ac Henrico Bollok clerico, vnum mesuagium in Honston ac omnia alia terras et tenementa &c. Data nono die Julij 1519.

Sciunt &c. Adam de Lees confirmavi Allano Leham et heredibus vel suis assignatis, exceptis viris religionis et Judeis, totam illam terram vocatam Barley Woodsette inter le Roggwaygate et Waterfallgate, cum omnibus libertatibus, venationibus, piscationibus &c. reddendo septem solidos et sex denarios argenti. His testibus, Thoma de Brampton, Petro de Dunston, Thoma de Woodhouse, Hugone de Linaere, Thoma clerico, et aliis. (No date.)

Sciunt &c. ego Thomas Hurl de Kyrby, filius et heres Henrici Hurl de Wodsmaythes, dedi Roberto Seriant [Serjant?] de Dronfeld omnia terras &c. que michi descendebant jure hereditario post decessum Henrici Hurl patris mei infra Onston. His testibus: Thoma floxe de Aston, Ricardo de Cartlege de eadem, Willelmo Owtrem de Holmesfeld, Johanne Clerk de Somerlesco, Willelmo Dawson de Apeknoll et aliis. Dronfeld die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Martini in yeme. A.R.R. Henrici VI. quarto decimo. A.D. 1435.

Sciunt &c. Ricardus Goumfrey dedi Thome filio Johannis Grey de Onnston juxta Dronfeld, et Johanne uxori ejus, totum manerium meum de Onnston, quod habui de dono dicti Thome, cum omnibus terris et tenementis &c. cum medietate cujusdam molendini cum recta et cursu ad eandem pertinentibus, cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis ad dictum manerium meum quovismodo spectantibus &c. Habendum &c. predictis Thome et Johanne et alteri eorum diutius viventi. Et post decessum

* Mr. Jackson desires to acknowledge the very obliging assistance he has received in the preparation of this collection from John Sykes, M.D., Doncaster.

predictorum Thomæ et Johanne, Johanni filio eorum &c. Hiis testibus, Nicholao de Onnston, Johanne atte Tounende, Tallior de eadem; Ad. Wryght de Aston, Willelmo Barker, et aliis. Data apud Onnston die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis A.R.R. Edwardi III. quadragesimo secundo [1368].

Sciant &c. nos Willelmus Harreson et Johanna vxor predicti Willelmi Harreson de Dugmanton dedimus Willelmo Bullok totum illud messuagium in Apilknoll et Oneston quod nuper habuimus ex dono Johannis Shepherd. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis per quatuordecim primos annos proximos sequentes vnam rubeam rosam ad festum nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, si petatur, et post finem predictorum quatuordecim annorum &c. viginti solidos ad festum pentecostes. Hiis testibus: Thoma Seliok, Thoma Bullok, Willelmo Clerik, et aliis. Onston primo die Aprilis Henrici VI tricesimo primo. [1453].

Omibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Radulphus Ilyngworth, armiger, filius et heres Ricardi Ilyngworth nuper militis salutem in Domino. Noveritis me prefatum Radulphum remisisse &c. Thome Hunt, gentilman, in sua plena et pacifica seisina et possessione &c. totum jus meum &c. in uno messuagio in Oneston et Appurknoll infra parochiam de Dronfeld, co. Derby, ac de et in omnibus terris et tenementis &c. in Oneston et Appurknoll et infra parochiam de Staley, in eodem comitatu. "In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo relaxationis sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, ideo sigillum maioratus officii venerabilis viri Johannis Hunt, maioris ville Nottinghamie, presentibus apponi procuravi. Et ero vero predictus Johannes Hunt, maior ville Nottinghamie, ad specialem rogatum et desiderium predicti Radulphi Ilyngworth sigillum meum maioratus officii presentibus apposui in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premisorum." Onston, 12th March, 1483.

Sciant &c. ego Dominus Ricardus de Stretton dedi Willelmo filio Ade de Oneston quoddam messuagium cum edificiis in villa de Oneston in loco qui vocatur Hundishon cum quinque acris terre in campis de Oneston videlicet illud, messuagium quod Adam Roard quondam in libertate hereditatis de predicto domino Ricardo tenuit. Tenendum et habendum de predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis &c. predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis et cuicunque et quocunque sive prosperitate sive in egritudine dare, vendere, aut legare voluerit, tam libere quam Ada pater dicti Willelmi unquam de predicto Ricardo in vita sua tenuit, exceptis viris religiosis et Judeis. Reddendo annuatim predicto domino Ricardo &c. quatuor denarios ad duos terminos anni &c. pro omnibus secularibus serviciis, actionibus, et demandis. Et ego vero dominus Ricardus et heredes mei et assignati mei predicto Willelmo &c. cum omnibus libertatibus et aysmentis tante terre pertinentibus in plano, in bosco, in pascuis, et in viis &c. infra villam et extra, cum sequela duarum curiarum magnarum per annum, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, &c. Hiis testibus: Domino Anselmo persona de Draneff, Thoma de Letii, Petro de Wodehousis, Petro de Bireheued, Willelmo filio Matanie de Draneff, Petro clerico de Oneston, Thoma de Apilcnol, et aliis. [No date.]

Sciant &c. quod ego franciscus Steavenson de Onston generosus remisit Johanni Bullocke de eadem villa generoso totum jus meum in una parcella agri jacentem in quodam loco vocato le greave infra dominicum de Onston et boundat super clausuram dicti Johannis vocatam le greave similiter ex parte boreali et super alteram clausuram vocatam le Hallowelfielde ex parte australi, et butt-t super alteram dicti Johannis vocatam le dicke field ex parte occidentali. Onston 3 Dec 1622.

Per hoc scriptum indentatum fiat manifestum quod nos Robertus de Barley, senior, Rogerus del More de eadem, Alanus le milner de eadem senior, Willelmus del More de eadem, Robertus del Hill de eadem, senior, Rogerus filius Thomæ de eadem, Robertus Weton de eadem, et Allexander Bradschagh de eadem concessimus Henrico Nutte de Castulton ad totum terminum vite sue unum messuagium et unam bovatom terre jacentis in Barley Wodesetes, quod quidem messuagium et bovata terre cum pertinentiis Ricardus del Gorzes quondam tenuit ibidem. Barley, die dominica proxima post festum Corporis Christi, A.D. 1368.

Sciant &c., quod ego Willelmus Barley, dominus de eadem dedi &c. Jacobo Maver de Barley unum messuagium cumcroft quod se extendit inter communem pasturam ex parte occidentali et altam viam ducentem a Homesfeld orientali, vna cum alterocroft prout jacet juxta aquam de Dunsseburn ex parte australi et altam viam ducentem a Homesfeld usque Chastrefeld ex parte aquilonari, in dominio de Barley, et feodo de Staveley, &c. Reddendo inde annuatim michi tres solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Coke de Holmesfeld, Johanne Hasse-land, Roberto Willus, Willelmo Clarke de Barley, Roberto Schemdy de Colley, Ricardo Taylor et aliis multis. Data die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Simonis et Jude, Henry, 4thth A.D. 1402.

Omibus &c. Johannes Gray de Onston salutem. Noveritis me remisisse &c. Willelmo Aston, Willelmo Woderows, et Johanni Tunsted, totum jus quod habeo in omnibus illis terris infra dominium de Oneston et extra, quas predicti Willelmus, Willelmus et

Johannes habent ex dono et per cartam. Hiis testibus : Domino Rogero de Chestirfeld, Willelmo Hudson capellano, Willelmo Coke de Holmesfeld, Thoma floxe de Aston, et Roberto Shemyld de Colley. Dronfeld, in festo Sancti Gregorii A.R.R. Henrici V quinto. [1417].

Omnibus &c. Robertus filius Radulphi Taptou de Chesterfeld salutem. Noveritis me remisisse Willelmo Bollocke de Onston totum jus et clameum que habeo in illo messuagio, terris &c. que Petrus de ponte quondam tenuit, et que Johannes Appelknoll habuit ad terminum vite sue. Hiis testibus : Ricardo Alworlay clerico, Johanne Moldson, Thoma Wodhaws de Onston, et aliis. Chesterfeld June 1, 1454.

Noverint &c. nos Willelmum Aston et Johannem Tunstede in loco nostro posuisse Johannem Bullock attornatum nostrum ad deliberandum Johanni Gray de Oneston seisinam de et in omnibus terris, &c. que habuimus una cum Willelmo Woderofe jam defuncto de dono predicti Johannis Gray in Oneston. Oneston, Nov. 10, 1481.

Omnibus &c. Rogerus filius Ade de Taptou de Cestrefeld salutem. Noveritis me concessisse Petro de Apelknoll de Onston, Margerie vxori ejus, et Johanni filio eorum ad terminum vite eorum, totam illam terram arabilem &c. quam Petrus ad pontem de Onston quondam tenuit in feodo de Onston, unacum todo illo curtialigo et siketo, iacentem in Apelknoll, cum haybote, sine destructione. Reddendo inde annuatim octo solidos et duos denarios argenti. Hiis testibus : Ricardo de Neubold, Roberto de Aptot, Rogero Bata de Neubold, Ricardo de Schefeld, Rogero de Apelknoll, Roberto clerico, et aliis. Onston, Wednesday in Easter week, 1817.

Sciant &c. ego Johannes Gray de Oneston dedi Thoma Dei gratia Dunelmensi Episcopo, Johanni Radclyf, clerico, Henrico de Longley, et Johanni Bullok, omnia terras et tenementa &c. que habeo in Onston ex dimissione et traditione Willelmi Aston et Johannis Tunstede, &c. Hiis testibus : Thoma Chaworth, Ricardo Vernon, militibus ; Willelmo Uwerthorpe, Johanne Shakerley Johanne Barker, armigeris ; Thoma floxe, Ricardo Cartlage, et aliis. Oneston, 15 November 1481.

Noveritis &c. me Johannem Gray de Oneston attornasse et in loco meo posuisse Thomam Wodehouse attornatum meum ad liberandum seisinam nomine meo Thoma Dunelmensi Episcopo, Johanni de Radclyf, Henrico de Longley, et Johanni Bullok, in omnibus terris tenementis, &c. que in Oneston dedi predictis Episcopo, Johanni, Henrico et Johanni. Onston, 15 Nov. 1481.

Sciant &c. quod ego Edwardus Wodhouse de Retford, filius et heres Johannis Wodhouse nuper de Onston dedi &c. Ricardo Bullok de Onston reuercionem omnium terrarum et tenementorum meorum in villis et campis de Onston et Somurles que Isabella modo vxor Radulphi Estwode mater mea tenet ad terminum vite post mortem predicti Johannis Wodhouse nuper viri sui, &c. Hiis testibus . . . Bjarley gentilman, Willelmo Byngley, vicario de Dronfeld, Johanne Blakwall, capellano, Roberto Loweook, Johanne Hordron, et aliis. Onston 24 Feb. 1487.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus &c. Elena Calcroft et Johanna Calcroft, filie et heredes Thome Calcroft quondam de Dronfeld defuncti, salutem. Sciatis nos in consideratione decim librarum sterlingor. nobis per Willelmum Bulloke filium et heredem Phillippi Bulloke nuper de Onston defuncti, secundum tenorem cujusdam arbitri per Willelmum Chalner de Brampton, Willelmum Clerke de Chesterfeld, Thomam Hethcot de eadem, et Robertum Cooke de Colley, inter nos Elenam et Johannam ex vna parte et dictum Willelmum Bulloke ex altera facti et soluti, ac in complementum quorundam judiciorum et ordinationum in predicto arbitrio specificatorum et declaratorum remisisse &c. prefato W. B. totum jus &c. que habemus de medietate omnium illorum messuagiorum &c. in Hundall et Appurknolle que fuerunt prefati Thome Calcroft patris nostri &c. March 23, 1546.

This indenture, made 1 May 1538, witnesseth that Philippe Bulloke off Ownstone gentilman hath dimised, sette, and let to ferme to Richard Stevynson off the same, tanner, all the tende corne off the aforesaid Ownstone, the which the seyd Philippe hath to ferme by a lech made to the seyd Philippe off th' abbot and convent off Beauchief now suppressed. To have and to occupy to the forseid Richard and his assignes fro the daie aforesayd vnto the end and terme of iiij yeres next folowing fully complot and endid. Paying ther for yerly duryng the seyd terme xl s sterling, to be payd at the feasts of St' Michael Archangel and the annunciation off Our Lady Virgine by evyn portions ; off the wech forseid iiij yeres the seyd Philippe knolygeth hym self by this present writing to be peyd afor hand iiij li xiiij s, and the residewe off and for the forseid iiij yeres vnpeyd to be peyd &c. at the forseid days. Provided alwey that the seyd Richard nor his assignes shall not set nor let the seyd tend corne nor no parcel yeroff to no person nor persons without the counsell and good will of the forseid Philippe.

Sciant &c. ego Dominus Ricardus de Stretton miles dedi Willelmo clerico filio Ade de Roard de Oneston, pro homagio et servicio suo, totam illam terram &c. quam predictus Adam pater predicti Willelmi quondam in predicta villa de Oneston et extra in fuodo et hereditate tenuit. Concedo etiam predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis

molere bladum suum crescentem super predictam terram ad molendinum meum propinquiori domino* et blado cujuscunque sit in modio et sine multura (*sic*). Reddendo inde annuatim quatuor solidos et octo denarios ad duos terminos &c. Hiis testibus: Domino Anselmo rectore ecclesie de Draneftud, Willelmo clerico de Neubolt, Thoma de Ley, Jordano de Barley, Nicholao de Hulme, Willelmo Matenie, Johanne de Burcheued, Thoma clerico de Apilonol, et aliis. (No date).

Sciunt &c. Jacobus Mouwer de Bradway confirmavi Willmo Dorant de Barley et Joanne Bentlay uxori suae, filiae Willmi Bentlay, terras et tenementa cum domibus in Barley Wodsetes quas mihi descendebant jure hereditario post decessum Ade Mouwer de Barley patris mei, habend. predictis Willmo Dorant et Joanne uxori suae et heredibus legitime procreatis. Hiis testibus, Johanne Barker, Roberto Sergeant, Thoma Maynerd de Dronfield, et aliis. Dat. apud Barley primo die mensis Junii anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie decimo sexto. [1498].

1617.—Jacobus Rex omnibus &c. salutem. Sciunt quod inter recorda et pedes finium &c. sic continetur. Derbie, Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in quindecim dies anno regni Jacobi quinto decimo, coram Henrico Hobart, Petro Warburton et Humfrido Wynche justiciariis, inter Johannem Kirkbie querentem et Radulphum Bullocke generosum deforciantem, de uno messuagio, viginti acris terre, decem acris pasture, una acra bosci &c. in Onston, unde placitum convencionis &c. scilicet quod predictus Radulphus recognovit predicta esse jus ipsius Johannis et illa quas idem Johannes habet ex dono predicti Radulphi et illa remisit predicto Johanni &c. et pro hac remissione idem Johannes dedit predicto Radulpho quadraginta et unam libras sterling.—MOZLEY.

Omnibus &c. Willelmus Bullocke de Oynston in Com Derbi generosus salutem. Sciatis me in consideratione summe decem librarum et decem solidorum mihi per Johannem Holland de Dowfehouse in parochia de Sheffield p[re] manibus solute dedisse et vendidisse unum messuagium &c. in Ecclesall in parochia de Sheffield vocatum Graystones nunc in tenura ejusdem Johannis Holland. Habendum &c. reddendo inde annuatim viginti solidos. Sciatis insuper me attornasse Robertum Barlowe generosum et Ricardum Wodhouse meos attornatos. August 26th 1558.

Omnibus &c. Radulphus Bullocke de Apperknowle generosus, salutem. Noveritis me in accomplimentum quarundam convencionum &c. contentorum in quibusdam indenturis tripartitis gerentibus datum 23 Aug. ultimo inter me R. B. ex prima parte et Johannem B. filium et heredem apparentem mei ex secunda parte et Thomam Harryson de Glutton co. Derby, generosum, ex tertia parte, et concernentibus maritagium inter prefatum Johannem B. et Annam Harryson filiam dicti Thomae in posterum habendum, dedisse Radulpho Wheeldon de Chesterfield, tanner, Johanni Shaw alias Somersall de Brampton gen, Roberto Dale de Flagg yeoman, et Humfrido Goodwyn de Earlesterdale scholemaster, totum illud capitale messuagium sive manerium meum in Onston &c. modo in tenura Joanne Bullocke vidue matris mee et mei prefati Radulphi. Habendum ad talia opera, usus, &c. prout in predictis indenturis continetur. Datum 25 Aug. 1617.

Indenture 18th Oct. 1526, bytwene the right honorable lorde George Erle of Shrouesbury on the one party, and Robert Mower of Barley Woodsete co. Derby yeoman on thother party, witnesseth that the said Robert for the some of tene poundes sterling to hym or his assignes hath solde to the said Erle all his woods called Rowswood, Rowsbagge, Alen hille, and twoo litle baggs called Depe Clough, in the lordship of Barley:—that is to say, that the said Erle shall falle and carye awaye all the said woods within the space of viij yeres next immediatly following and the said Erle shall falle and carye awaye yerely such porcion as he shall thinke moost for his prouffit, leaving at every falle sufficient weyvors there growing woodmanlike according to the custom there.

(To be continued.)

* Dominico?

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STAFFORD CORPORATION MACES.

THE MACES AND OTHER CORPORATION INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF STAFFORD.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

In a former volume of the "RELIQUARY," while describing the Corporation Plate and Insignia of the Borough of Plymouth,* I announced my intention of following it up by giving notes upon, and illustrations of, those of other corporate towns of the kingdom; and to that end I invited the co-operation of Mayors and other officials. My intention, I may at once state, is to ultimately produce a thoroughly exhaustive and national work upon the subject; and to this end I am amassing a vast amount of information upon, and getting together representations of, the whole of the insignia and other treasures of the various towns of the kingdom. My invitations have been, and are being, most cordially responded to by the authorities, and from time to time, in these pages, as well as in other mediums, I shall be able to present to my readers such particulars as cannot fail to be of intense interest to all.

I select for illustration in this number the insignia of the Corporation of Stafford, and in doing so, I beg to tender my warmest acknowledgments to the Mayor of that truly important borough, Frederic Marson, Esq., for the facilities he has kindly given me, and to the Borough Surveyor, Mr. J. B. McCallum, for the admirable drawings, and other matters he has taken the trouble to furnish me with.

The insignia of Stafford consists of three Maces, one large and two small, and a Mayor's Chain and Badge.

The great Mace, which is of silver gilt, weighs 10 lbs. 3 oz. 19 dwts. troy, and measures $42\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. It is one of the finest and most elegant of its period, in existence. As usual, the shaft of the mace is divided into three lengths, and it is exquisitely chased throughout with a foliated and scroll pattern. The base and first band are octagonal; the main bands or bars being circular. The head, or globe, of the mace, bears the following devices, divided from each other by demi-figures and rich arabesque ornament; viz, first, a Rose surmounted by a crown, and enclosed in a richly ornamented oval design; next, the arms formerly borne by the town, viz., on a chevron the Staffordshire Knot, enclosed in a similar oval; third, a Thistle surmounted by a crown, and enclosed in an oval in same manner as the rose; and fourth, the arms before described, repeated and enclosed in like manner. The head, or globe, is surmounted with a circlet of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patteé, alternated with balls, and from this band rises a more than usually elegant open arched crown, of course surmounted by the orb and cross. The whole design is of more than usual elegance, and the art-workmanship of a high standard of excellence. It bears, on a part concealed from view, the following inscription:—"1655. This Mace was made. Master Thomas Backhouse, Ironmonger, being Maior of Stafford." It is

* Vol. XVII., p. 97.

shown on Plate XI., as are also the two small maces next to be described.

The two small Maces, which are almost identical in pattern and size, are shown on the same engraving; they are both of silver. The oldest of the two is 17 inches in length, and weighs 2lbs. 0oz. 12dwts. On its base is engraved on the silver plate the Royal Arms, viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th, quarterly France and England, 2nd Scotland, 3rd Ireland; above the shield, which is between the initials C R, are the words, "*Vive le Roy.*"

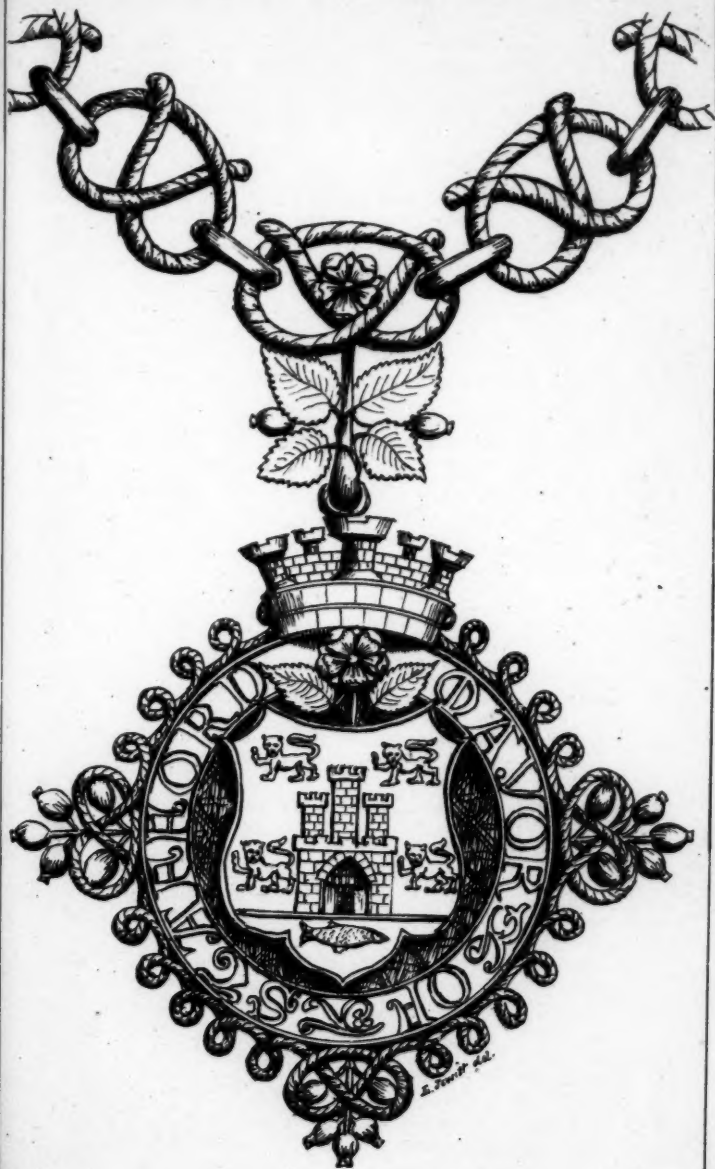
The other small Mace is also 17 inches long, and weighs 2lbs. 4oz. 5dwts. On its base, in like manner as the other, is engraved the Royal Arms of William and Mary, viz., quarterly, 1st England, 2nd Scotland, 3rd Ireland, 4th France; over all an escutcheon of pretence of Nassau. Above the shield, the initials W R

M R

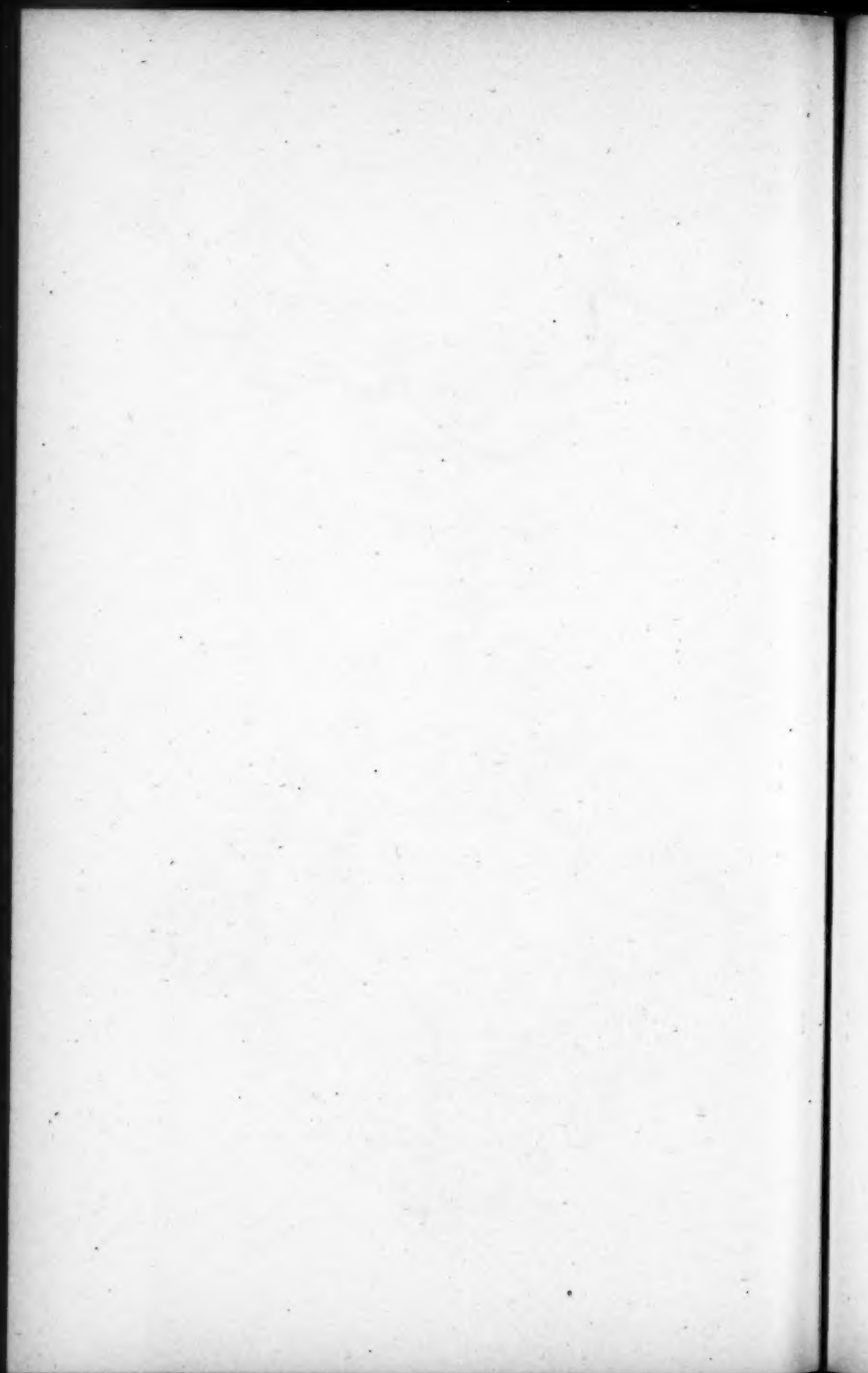
The first record of a Mace at Stafford, is, that in July, 1614, the Corporation "bought a mace of silver and gilt, 111½ ozs. 2 dwts. for £48 7s. 2d." This is probably the mace referred to in the following description of the visit of James I. to Stafford in 1617, "The Maior kissed the mace and delivered it up to His Majestie, who having received the same did very seriouslie observe the forme thereof, for it was in outwarde shew as fair a mace as anie the king had then carryed before him, yt had all the arms and coats of the kingdome richlie wrought upon the gloabe, and yt was of that beautye, and seemed to be of that worth, that Francis Dorington had given forth divers times that it was too bigge, and that the king would take exceptions to yt. But thanks be to God, that scruple of conscience was removed, for the king did most graciously give the same back again to the Maior, enabling him thereby, as it were then by an actual possession, both to carry that mace and to exercise his former authority."

The following contains a schedule of the Corporation property in 1622, 20 James I. (Feb. 6). "Indenture between Stephen Winkle, late mayor, and Thomas Worswicke, the new mayor, as to Corporation things delivered to the new mayor; the new charter and the last charter made before the same under the great seal, the said seal being broken to pieces; *Great Mace*, two other small Maces, which the sergeants carry at their girdles; the beadle's cognizance of silver. A pay book; a book in folio, containing the accounts of all officers; a folio containing transcripts of charters, with the oaths of all officers; a chronicle in English, given by John Cooper, gentleman, to continue at all times in the mayor's office. The Red Book and the Black Book. Troy weights (specified), avoirdupois (ditto); six brazen bell weights, for merchants to weigh wool; 8 leaden weights, and a seal to seal measures; several brazen measures and seals. The arms of the town under warrant of Sir Richard St. George, King-at-Arms, tricked in parchment, and by him signed. Cloths and carpets. A record in folio called the Court Book. Iron tongs and fire shovel; several bonds."

There is no record of what became of the mace obtained by the Corporation in 1614; but it is probable it disappeared during the period of the Civil Wars.



MAYORS CHAIN AND BADGE, STAFFORD.



The Mayor's Chain and Badge, which is of exquisite and highly appropriate design, was procured by subscription, at a cost of £218. It was designed and made by Messrs. Wyon, the Queen's engravers, and was first worn on the 21st of October, 1870, when Ephraim Austin was Mayor. The centre of the mayoral badge is a shield, bearing the borough arms, viz., *Gules*, a castle between four lions passant guardant, *or*, in base, *azure*, a fish swimming, *or*. The background to the shield, which is within a circle, is boldly diapered in gold; and between that circle and the outer circle is the inscription, "Mayor of Stafford," carved in gold letters of a mediæval type, upon a turquoise blue enamel background. All round the outer circle just mentioned, is a coil of thick chased golden rope, forming the Staffordshire Knot, at the two sides and at the bottom. Immediately above the shield is a white enamelled rose, with two golden leaves, and on the top of the badge, and corresponding with the Staffordshire Knot at the bottom, is a mural crown, very boldly chased in gold. The chain, which is thirty-six inches in length, consists of massive links of the Staffordshire Knot, chased in gold, each link measuring about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. The hook by which the badge is suspended from the chain, is placed behind a handsome white enamelled rose, and spray of chaste gold rose leaves. The badge and chain are engraved on Plate XII.

Of the Seals of the borough I defer mention for a future series of papers.

Winster Hall.

THE BIRTH OF ART.

BY W. E. A. AXON.

THE story of the Grecian maid's first essay at art-work in black and white has been variously told. One version is that of Athenagoras, who says:—

"Painting and sculpture are not so much as named till the times of Saurias, of Samos; Crato, the Scythian; Cleanthes, of Corinth; and Core. Drawing was invented by Saurias, of Samos, upon accidentally etching out a horse from his shadow in the sun. Crato, who invented painting, first made a coloured picture of a man on a whitened board. Making of wax images was invented by Core, who, being in love, drew her lover's picture on a wall as he lay asleep; and her father, extremely delighted with the exactness of the likeness, and happening to be a joiner by profession, cut out the features and filled them with wax. This was the original of the art, and the archetype is still preserved at Corinth."*

The story itself suggests a wider scope than this writer has given it. The elder D'Israeli, in his arcadian romance of "The Lovers," in which he has sketched the birth of the pleasing arts, has rightly regarded the incident as forming the origin of design. He thus

(* Apologeticks of Athenagoras, trans. by D. Humphreys, M.A. Lond., 1714, p. 178.

writes : "The lamp threw its solitary flame and strongly reflected the shadow of his face. Ye gods ! (exclaimed the fond maid), behold two Lycidases ! Ye speaking features, can ye not for ever dwell on the wall ? then would Lycidas not entirely quit me in his absence. How consoling even the shadow of what we love ! Lycidas ! thy shade would to me prove a tender companion. Fugitive and cherished shadow ! live here when Lycidas roves in the circling mountains ! She took up her sheep hook, and affectionately tracing the shadow of her lover, its sharp iron graved it on the wall. Lycidas turned, and the lines remained unmoved. He is for ever there ! (exclaimed enraptured Amaryllis). Lycidas awoke. Who is here, Amaryllis ? 'Thyself, thyself !' (she cried, in embracing him) * * Such was the origin of design." * There is also an allusion to the matter in Polydore Vergilii de rerum inventoribus l. ii. cap. xxv.

The outline of the story only has been retained in the following metrical version :—

Fair art is child of holy love,
And draws her influence from above ;
'Twas love that gave her form and birth
To tinge with radiance all the earth.
When love and all the world was young,
When yet unheard was Homer's song,
Ere Phidias' art had taught the stone
Of life to lack the breath alone,
Within a Grecian city dwelt
A girl who love's sweet ardour felt.
A stalwart youth long wooed the maid,
And kissed and with her tresses played.
Full tender is their love, and soon
Will Hymen see their nuptial noon ;
But war begins, and he must go
With valiant heart against the foe.
For man, the dazzling glow of fight,
For woman the heart-break out of sight,
He goes to-morrow, and the maid,
Weary at heart and sore afraid,
Prays to the Goddess fair of Love,
And offers up a white-winged dove.
Then home, where by the ruddy fire,
Full weary sleeps her heart's desire.
She takes the lamp once more to trace
The charms of that beloved face :—
Ere yet the flickering flame can fall,
She sees his shadow on the wall.
And taking in her dainty hand,
From out the fire a charred brand,
She traced the outlines of his face,
Nor missed one line of strength or grace.
Thus Art was born ; the blackened brand
Full soon became a magic wand,
And rescued beauty from decay,
The glory of the night and day ;
Earth's great and good, and speechless forms,
Of struggles in life's weary storms.
Her lover fell in that dire strife,
And quenched was all her light of life.
Remained for her sad heart and lips
His picture, hid in death's eclipse,
His image rescued from the grave,
The loved and lost, the good and brave.
Alas for Koré ! Genius ne'er
Could save from sorrow and despair !

* Romances, by I. D'Israeli. Lond., 1801.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Additional Extracts.)

1611. Christopher Blythe and Margaret Ornsbysh (f) mar. xvij. Oct.
 1613. Mary Swan, y^e daughter of Richard Swan, bapt. Aug. 13.
 1613. Zachary Bate and Dorothy Ramsden, mar. Sept. 17.
 1618-9. Mary Lambe, wife of Nicholas Lambe, bur. Mar. 24.
 1622-3. George Kidder, bur. Feb. v.
 1623. Thomas Wolfe, son of Richard Wolfe, bapt. Dec. 18.
 1624-5. William Lamb, son of Nicholas Lamb, bapt. Jan. 15.
 1626. Richard Butcher and Dorothy Thistlewhet, mar. May 2.
 1628. Henry Watters, son of William Watters, bapt. Mar. 29.
 1629. Anne Gedney, wife of William Gedney, bur. April 29.
 From 1630 to 1633 the register is defective.
 1635. Anne Beeacham, wife of John Beeacham, bur. Sept. 3.
 1638. Jarvis Vincent, bur. Aug. 9.
 1639. Jarvis Vincent, bur. July 9.
 1644. Henry Annis, bur. Sept. 24. (1).
 1651. Katharine Ilife, daughter unto Humfrie Ilife, bapt. Nov. 1.
 1652. Edw. Burnham, son of Richard Burnham, bapt. 5 Aug.
 1652-3. Elizabeth, wife of Tho. Hardy, bur. Mar. 7.
 1653. Nathaniell, son of Silvester Embling, bapt. Oct. 23. Bur. July 9, 1659.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Ilive and Katharine, bapt. Oct. 23. Bur. 8 April, 1654. Richard, son of the same, bapt. 20 Mar. 1653-4.
 1654. Thomas, son of Thomas Farmer, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 31.
 1655. Dorothy, daughter of John Richardson, Clarke, and Mary, borne June 13.
 " Mary, daughter of Silvester Emblin, and Katharine, bapt. Sept. 30.
 " Deborah, dau. of Francis Blyth and Mary bapt. Dec. 6.
 1656. Heaster, dau. of Dannel Wigmore, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 3, bur. Sept. 19, 1659.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Humphrey Ilive and Katharine, bapt. Oct. 26. Katharine, wife of Humphrey Ilive, bur. same day.
 1657. Daniell, son of John Richardson, Clarke, and Mary, borne July 20.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of George Hill, gent., and Abigall, borne Sept. 14.
 1657-8. Nathaniell Layce (not *Large*, as previously written), esq., bur. Mar. 21.
 1658. Joseph Cawthorne, of St. George's parish, clerk, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bassano, of the same par. mar. Apl. 5.
 1660. Agnes, dau. of Silvester Emblin and Agnes, bapt. Sept. 13.
 " John Potterell, son of Humphrey Potterell, bapt. 22 Nov.
 " Beverley Wingfield, son of Francis Wingfield, esq., and Anne, borne Aug. 30 bapt. Sept. 12.
 1661. James Pen, a stranger, buried Dec. 22.
 1661-2. Samuel Wallis, bur. Feb. 19.
 1662. William Earle, of Pinchbecke, and Prudence Marrat, widow, mar. May 29.
 Francis Walker and Frances Diglin, mar. Aug. 29.
 1662-3. Edw. Taylor, of Thornhaugh (Thorney), Abbey, and Winifred Rolles, of Grotford, mar. Jan. 8.
 1663. Mary, dau. of William and Kath. Wolphe, bapt. April 4.
 " Rebecca, dau. of Geo. Hill, gent., and Abigall, bapt. Nov. 1.
 " Henry, son of John Hardy, bur. May 16. Robert, another son, bur. 22 Nov.
 " Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Daniell Wigmore, bur. July 6.
 1665-6. Elizabeth (not Margaret), dau. of Willm. Algar and Alice, bapt. Jan. 10.
 " Mary, dau. of John and Elizabeth Rogers, bapt. Jan. 18.
 1667. John Lambe and Bridget Palfreyman, mar. Mar. 25.
 1667-8. Edw. Barloe and Elizabeth Holman, widow, mar. Feb. 9.

(1). Henry A. "pharmacopia," paid 10*l.* to Christ Manning, the senior Chamberlain, 13 Feb., 14th Car. I., and admitted to freedom. His securities were Will Annis, of Lambeat, Cambs., and Uriah Raines, of Impington, in the same countv. He was constable for the parish of St. John's, 1639-40, 43-4, and on 29 Aug., 1644, elected a capital burgess or common councilman of the borough, an office he held barely a month.

1671. Mr. Joseph Parry, Clarke, and Mary Rayner, mar. July 27.
 1672. Nathaniel Johnson and Elizabeth Johnson, mar. July 8.
 1677. Mrs. Elizabeth Woolfe, widow, bur. Apl. 24.
 John, son of James and Sarah Sissin, bur. Sept. 24.
 1680. Thomas Ilive, bur. June 30.
 1681-2. Henry Louth, bur. Jan. 30.
 1682. Mr. John Uffington, senior, bur. Aug. 12.
 1689. Joseph Mackiness and Cath. Dawkins, mar. Apl. 30.
 1691-2. John Clapole and Frances Lawrance, mar. Mar. 4.
 Matthew Dawkins, post Mast' bur. Feb. 14.
 1692. Matthew Dawkins, Jr. bur. Dec. 13.
 1692-3. John Mears and Elizabeth Dawkins, mar. Feb. 19.
 1696. John Mears, post Master, bur. Mar. 29. (2).
 1707. William Peak and Susanna Islip, mar. Mar. 27. Same day, John Heaton and Bridget Lambe, mar.
 1709. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Mary Goodhall, bapt. Apl. 1.
 1710-11. Charles, son of Thomas and Luce Trusdale, bapt. Mar. 8. (3).
 " John, son of Robt. and Mary Blyth, bapt. Mar. 12.
 " Joshua Berry, bur. Jan. 30.
 1711. William Harrison and Hannah Goodale, mar. Aug. 6.
 " John, son of John and Mary Goodhall, bapt. Nov. 20.
 1711-12. John Wyles and Mary Wotton, mar. Feb. 5.
 1712-3. Luce, dau. of Thos. and Luce Trusdale, bapt. Jan. 18.
 1713. William Gelder, bur. May 25.
 1714. Mary Baker, an aged gentwoman, bur. June 2.
 " Edward Barloe, aged, bur. July 20.
 1714-5. Thomas Dickson and Alice Tookey, mar. Jan. 27.
 1715. John, son of Tho. and Luce Trusdale, bapt. Sept. 17. Thomas, son of the same, bur. Sept. 2, 1718.
 1716. Daniel Le Pla, bur. Dec. 1.
 1719. John Taylor and Mary Blackwell, mar. April 30.
 1720. William, son of John and Margaret Hydes, bur. Oct. 6.
 1722. James, son of Oliver and Elizabeth Cromwell, bur. Nov. 23.
 1723. Tho. Black and Elizabeth Denham, mar. Dec. 20.
 " Elizabeth Meares, widow, bur. Aug. 14.
 " Elizabeth, y^e wife of Richard Austin, bur. Dec. 8.
 1724. Timothy Lindsey, bur. May 4.
 1725. Robert Lowe and Elizabeth Curtis, mar. Oct. 24.
 1728. Thos. Sisson and Dorothy Delahay, mar. July 12.
 1729. Henry Newball and Elizabeth Barker, mar. Mar. 30.
 " Will. Jepson, Clerk, and Frances Hesalock, mar. May 15.
 " John Dove, and Elizabeth Rogers, mar. May 17.
 1729-30. Thomas Dawkins and Elizabeth Leasby, mar. Jan. 18.
 " Tho. Knowles, bur. Feb. 28.
 1730. William Henson and Mary Wildman, mar. Oct. 4.
 " Mr. John Zeamon, Clerk, bur. July 4. (4).
 1731-2. John, son of Peter and Elizabeth Ashton, bur. Mar. 18.
 1733. Thos. Watters and Elizabeth Quincey, mar. June 27.
 " Mr. William Ross, Clerk, and Mrs. Katherine Wallburge, mar. Oct. 29. (5).
 1733-4. James Reynolds, bur. Feb. 12.
 1734. Mr. William Toller and Margaret Ross mar. June 29.
 1734-5. Robt. Goodhall and Alice Toller, mar. Feb. 11.
 1735-6. Robert, son of Tho. and Anne Lowe, bapt. Feb. 2.
 1737. Thomas Holman and Easter Brooks, mar. May 15.

(2). In the south chancel of the old church, according to a history of Stamford with MS. notes, was a stone thus inscribed: "Here lyeth buried the body of John Meares, sometimes of London, Mer: who departed this life the 22^d day of September, 1658, ætatis sue 43. Here also lieth Anne Meares, his wife, and Jone Clark, their daughter, also John Baptist Clark, her son, and six more of her children, she left two sons and two daughters with her Husband to Daniell Clark to follow after. She died Feb. 8, 1698(4), aged 49."

(3). Mr. Thos. Trusdale and Mrs. Lucy Rogers, mar. Dec. 10, 1707.—Seaton Rutland, par. reg.

(4). John Zeamon was the 22nd Confrater of Browne's Hospital (1708—19), and the 21st Warden of that house from 1719 till his death.

(5). Willm. Ross was the 25th Confrater of Browne's Hospital (1738—44), and the 23rd Warden, a post he held till his dec. in 1766.

1737. Mr. Thomas Dawkins, bur. April 3.
 1740-1. Robert, son of Robert and Alice Goodhall, bapt. Feb. 2. Frances, a dau. bapt. Aug. 18, 1742.*
 1748. Robt. Whitehead, Clerk, and Mary Westerdale, mar. Sept. 29.
 1742-8. Matthew Hodgson and Mary Crowson, mar. Jan. 31.
 1747-8. William Lowe and Ursula Hubbard, of Uffington, Lincolnshire, mar. at Browne's Hospital, Mar. 23.
 1748-9. Elizabeth, dau. of Michael and Jane De Baufre, bapt. Mar. 18.
 1749. John Roberts, Victualler, aged 54, bur. April 27.
 " Mrs. Sarah Stukeley, aged 54, bur. Sept. 20th. (6).
 1750. Mary Goodhall, aged 72, bur. Oct. 20.
 1756. Benjamin Turner, Surgeon, aged 31, bur. Feb. 9.
 1767. Susanna, dau. of Henry and Susanna Brookes, bapt. June 9. Henry, son of the same, bapt. Mar. 5, 1770.
 1776. Rev. John Wiggan, aged 48, bur. June 16.
 1784. Andrew Armstrong, Capt., bur. Jan. 6, aged 72. (7).
 1788. William, son of William and Elizabeth Wing, clerk, bapt. Oct. 9. John, another son, bapt. Mar. 25, 1790.
 " Mary Cantrell, Spr., aged 68, bur. Aug. 22. (8).
 1789. Henry Newby, parish clerk, barber, aged 52, bur. Dec. 2.
 1791. Thomas Hipplesley, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Jackson, Attorney, bapt. May 17.
 " Mrs. Mary Rogers, wid., aged 67, bur. Sept. 2.
 1792. Rev. Thomas Cockayne, Clerk, aged 72, bur. Feb. 15.
 1796. Francis, son of Francis and Ellinor Simpson, bapt. April 23; Ellinor, a dau., bapt. April 18, 1798; John, a son, bapt. 14 June, 1800; Emma Nowland, bur. Mar. 15, 1807; and Charles, a son, bapt. 8 Sept., 1811.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Anne Brookes, printer, bur. Sept. 2; Henry, a son, bapt. 28 May, 1797; Henry Turner, son of the same, bapt. 20 Aug., 1801.
 " Jane, wife of Jeremiah Belgrave, aged 38, bur. May 10.

(6). Perhaps Mrs. Sarah Stukeley may have been a member of the same family as the celebrated Dr. Wm. Stukeley, the "Arch Druid," a native of Holbeach, in this county. He was for some time Rector of All Saints', Stamford. In 1747 he was presented by the Duke of Montagu with the rectory of St. George, Queen-square, London: he died in 1765, in his 78th year, and in accordance with his own wish he was buried in the churchyard of East Ham, Essex, 9 Mar., he having died on the 3rd, while on a visit to the vicar, Rev. — Sims. The Free School of Holbeach, founded 22 Chas. II. (1670), and in connection with it—a gift in pursuance of the will (dated 8 July, 1682) of John Wardsdale—is a William Stukeley referred to. Another gift to the poor of this parish is one by Adlard Squire Stukeley in 1732, in pursuance of the will of his mother, Sarah Stukeley, dated 9 Jan., 1730, who gave 2 acres of land in the Chapelry of Sutton St. Edmund's, towards the church. Adlard Squire Stukeley, gent., by deed dated 9 and 10 June, 1740, conveyed 2 a. 0 r. 37 p. in Luton Gate in this parish, the rents to be expended on the parish chapel of St. Edmunds. This land is let yearly, and the proceeds employed in beautifying the chapel.

(7). He was a Surveyor of several of the largest counties in England.

(8). The Rev. W. Cantrell was presented to the rectory of this church by the Earl of Exeter in 1766, and was rector when Harrod published his *Antiquities* in 1786.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

HISTORY OF ALTRINCHAM AND BOWDON.*

THE handsome quarto volume before us, devoted to the history and description of these two old Cheshire localities, is eminently worthy both of its subject and of its author, who has devoted himself zealously to his task, and brought it to a conclusion in a manner that could only be accomplished by one to whom the work was a true labour of love. Altrincham is one of our oldest boroughs, having received its Charter some six centuries back, but it has now, alas! no regular Corporation; and although it has a Mayor, he has no Corporate functions attached to his office, and no insignia to show his authority. The original Charter, granted when the place was "described as being nothing more than a small cluster of chimneyless cottages,

* The last Abbot but one of Sulby, Northants (a Premonstratensian house founded by Wm. de Wideville, c. 1155), from 1497 to 1534, was Robert Goodhall.

whose occupants were bound to use the Lord's bakehouse of the place, with a wooden shed for its 'Town Hall,' is, fortunately, "still preserved, and is the most historical and valuable document the town possesses. It is enclosed in a peculiar shaped oak casket or box, two or three inches in diameter, fitted with an oval lid. The Charter itself is a piece of parchment, about ten inches by eight, yellow with age, and written in the quaint but beautiful Latin of that period. Appended to it is the seal of Hamon de Massey, or Macy, as it is there spelled, which has, however, been broken." An exquisite fac-simile, and also a translation of this Charter are given by Mr. Ingham, who, however, unfortunately, does not engrave the "casket" in which it is contained. This Charter, with some other Records, is we believe, the whole of the Corporate belongings, so far as antiquarian or historical relics are concerned; there is no mace, no staff of office, no chain, or badge, and not even a borough or Mayor's seal belonging to the place. But though Altrincham is devoid of those "outward and visible signs" of Mayoral dignity, and Corporate authority, it is full to overflowing (as is its neighbour Bowdon) with objects of interest, and other remains of "good old times" long since gone by. These Mr. Ingham has with loving care fully described, and has left nothing undone that can illustrate the history of the locality, or add interest to his narrative. Among other relics which we are glad to see noticed is the Brank, formerly in use in Altrincham, and also one from Carrington, in the same County, to which attention was called in the "RELIQUARY," vol. 1, 1860-1.† Many particulars of local customs and other matters of more than usual interest are carefully given, and the whole work is indeed a rich mine of antiquarian knowledge. It is long since we saw a book so entirely "after one's own heart;" and Altrincham is indeed fortunate to have in its midst so thoroughly painstaking, careful, discriminating, and altogether able an historian as Mr. Ingham, to whom its inhabitants owe a debt of gratitude they ought to repay by making it necessary soon to have a new edition of his work.

* *History of Altrincham and Bowdon, with an Account of the Barony and House of Dunham.* By ALFRED INGHAM. Altrincham: Mackie, Brewtnall & Co. 1 vol., 4 to., pp. 196. 1879. Illustrated.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.*

THE two books now before us, both compiled by the same gentleman, and both issued by the same well-known house of Waterlow & Sons, are certainly two of the most useful and reliable works of reference that have for many years been published. The first traces the rise, growth, and development of the Municipal Corporations of this kingdom, and the second gives historical, geographical, and statistical particulars of each corporate town, and the names of all the Mayors, Aldermen, Councilmen, and Officers of every grade in each. They are works of immense labour and research, and are of immense value to all. Commencing in the first of the volumes with a chapter on "The Nature and Constitution of English Municipal Corporations," Mr. Vine passes on successively to "A short Historical Sketch of English Municipalities," the "Acts of Parliament" relating to them from 1835 to 1878 inclusive; their growth and development between 1835 and 1879, statistically considered under a variety of heads, and fully tabulated; "the Unreformed Corporations;" and populous districts not under municipal government; and in each of these divisions gives a vast amount of information not otherwise attainable, and a number of carefully compiled statistical tables, that must in their preparation have involved such an amount of patient labour as would have deterred most men from entering upon it. It is an admirable, indeed, to our mind, faultless compilation, and one that will be found of immense service to all people, official or otherwise.

Of the "Municipal Corporations Companion" it is impossible to speak too highly. It is just one of those books that are *essential*, and for whose preparation the public cannot but be truly grateful. We know of no other annual equal to it in usefulness as a book of reference, or reliable in point of strict accuracy. It certainly ought to be in the hands of members of every corporate body in the kingdom; in every library, and in every public and mercantile office.

* *English Municipal Institutions, their growth and development, from 1835 to 1879, statistically considered.* By J. R. SOMERS VINE, F.S.S. 1 vol., 8vo., 1879, pp. 272. London: Waterlow & Sons, Great Winchester Street.

Municipal Corporations Companion, Diary, Directory, and Year Book of Statistics. Same author and publishers. 8vo. Annual.

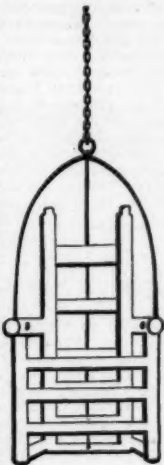
† "On Scolds, and how they cured them in the good old times."—"RELIQUARY," Vol. 1, pp. 68 to 78.

CANTERBURY IN THE OLDEN TIME.*

COMING to hand just as the present sheet was being "made up," we can only devote a very few lines to the second edition of Mr. Brent's admirable work under the above title. We regret this the more, because it is a work worthy of all praise, and of the most extended and exhaustive notice. Mr. Brent is an antiquary of the highest rank, and his labours could not have been better bestowed, or carried to a more successful issue, than over this excellent volume, devoted to the "grand old city," whose every stone is mixed up with the historical events of our country, and whose sons from time immemorial have ranked among the greatest and noblest in the land. The volume is a perfect store-house of information on all matters connected with the past history of Canterbury, and with the manners, customs, habits, home-life, doings, and surroundings of its inhabitants. Of "British and Celtic" (why and? surely both terms have the same meaning) Canterbury, and of that place under the Romans and Saxons, excellently written chapters are given, and then we come to various chapters upon its Charters and Government; its arts and manufactures; corporate officers, prisons, castle, city gates, &c.; its markets, hostleries ("Chaucer's Inn," and the like), and other old buildings; incidents in its history; its Guilds and Fraternities; Walloons and refugees; Thomas a' Becket; Pilgrims' Signs and Tokens; manners, customs, and amusements; Royal visits and grand old feasts; the churches of the city; the cathedral; the Charters and Records; and an immense batch of miscellaneous matter, every item of which is of interest and of rare value.

The volume is profusely illustrated with plates and wood engravings, which add very materially to its importance and value, and is altogether one of the most remarkable, creditable, and painstaking of compilations. Mr. Brent may rest assured that his "Canterbury in the Olden Time" will remain a monument to his memory, and an evidence of his industry and research, as long as a stone remains of the grand old city whose past history he has so well written, and to which, as one of its sons, he is so bright an ornament.

The "Ducking Stool," of which we are permitted to reproduce a woodcut from Mr. Brent's volume, is preserved in the quaint little town hall at Fordwich, near Canterbury, of which a notice and engraving was given in the 18th vol. of the "RELIQUARY."* The subject of Ducking Stools having been fully discussed and illustrated in our first volume,† we gladly add this to the examples then given. The iron pin shown below the chair, when in use, of course passes through holes in the arms, so as to hold the unhappy creature in the chair while being "ducked" in the "horse-pond," or other place.



DUCKING STOOL AT
FORDWICH.

* *Canterbury in the Olden Time.* By JOHN BRENT, F.S.A. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1 vol., 8vo., pp 312. 1879. Second Edition, enlarged. Illustrated.

MASONIC PORTRAITS. (London: W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.)—This is a particularly nice collection of biographical notices of distinguished Freemasons, written by Mr. G. B. ABBOTT for the *Freemason's Chronicle*, in which they originally appeared; and have a peculiar interest, not only for members of the craft, but for general readers. The biographies are well written, highly instructive, and strictly reliable. No end of pains have been taken to render authentic every particular that is given, and the result is eminently satisfactory. We have not as yet seen the first series of these word-portraits, but the second, now before us, we cordially and emphatically recommend as a work able in every particular, and eminently worthy of a place in the library and home of every Brother.

* Some account of the Ancient Borough of Fordwich, in Kent. "RELIQUARY," vol. xviii., p. 65.

† *A Few Notes on Ducking Stools.* By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. "RELIQUARY," vol. 1, p. 145.

BURNHAM BEECHES.*

ONE of the most charming little volumes that even Mr. Heath has produced—and they are many—is the one devoted to a description of the “Burnham Beeches,” and the glorious district by which they are surrounded. For the preservation from destruction of this charming Buckinghamshire spot, unique in its loveliness, unmatched in its romantic grandeur, and unsurpassed in its beauty and interest, Mr. Heath has been mainly instrumental, and it was fit that to him, who is *par excellence* the authority on woodland scenery as he is on ferns, should fall the task of giving to the world a book devoted to its subject. This he has done, in his usual pleasant, chatty, and eminently readable style, and has illustrated it with a number of exquisite engravings, part of which are from Vernon Heath’s well-known photographs, and the rest from other sources. These add immensely to the interest and beauty of this little book, and leave one in wonder which to admire most—the word-pictures of Mr. Heath, or the engraved ones with which his text is so ably and cleverly interspersed. One of these we are fortunately enabled, through the courtesy of the eminent publishers by whom the book is so excellently issued, to reproduce on Plate XIII. for our readers’ gratification. We do so in the full hope that so exquisite an example of the engraver’s art will send them to the book itself, which ought to have a large circulation.

* *Burnham Beeches*. By FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1879. pp. 102. Illustrated.

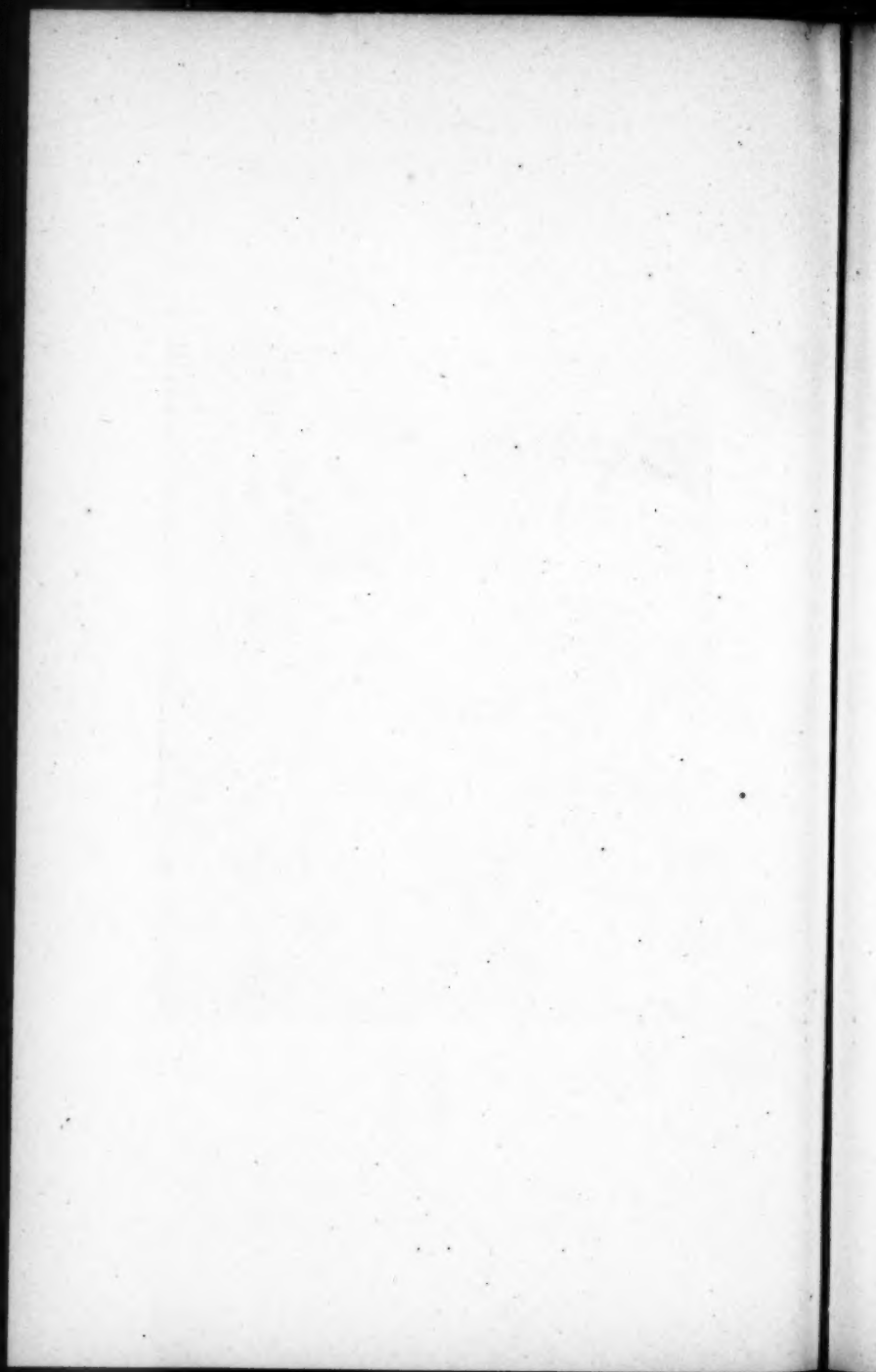
ELDMUIR: AN ART-STORY OF SCOTTISH HOME-LIFE, SCENERY, AND INCIDENT.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure and satisfaction that we call attention to a forthcoming work under the above pleasing title, and that we ask for it the good reception it so eminently deserves at the hands of our readers. Written by Mr. Jacob Thompson, junior, who has successfully tried his “prentice han” in literature on this charming work, and illustrated by his gifted father, Jacob Thompson, one of the most brilliant exponents of the British School of Art of the present or of any other age, and whose paintings have attained a world-wide celebrity, this volume makes its appearance under peculiarly fortunate circumstances, and its coming will be one of the “events” of the present “book season.” We shall call more extended attention to the volume in our next number, by which time it will have been issued, and shall therefore content ourselves now with simply announcing its preparation, and with cordially recommending our readers, when ordering their “gift books” for Christmas and the New Year, to place “Eldmuir” first on the list; they cannot do better. It will be issued, we perceive, by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., and both in its letter-press and in its illustrations will be worthy not only of all praise, but of the most extended support.

AUTHORS OF THE DAY; OR LIST OF THE LITERARY PROFESSION FOR 1879. BY W. HOOE (London: W. Poole, Paternoster Row).—“Of all Lists that have ever been prepared, surely this is the most wretchedly incomplete and useless!” Those were the words we heard uttered by a careful reader of its pages, and to those words we give unqualified assent. The whole “Literary List, 1879,” contains only 72 names, and those not by any means even a “representative few” of those who ought to be there. It has evidently been prepared with the least possible amount of research, and with very little knowledge of the world of letters, or of the people who make that world bright with their gifts and talents. Of ladies, it is true we have in the “List” Miss Braddon, Florence Marryatt, and Mrs. Henry Wood; but why are Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Linnaeus Banks, Miss Evans, and a hundred others not there also? Then, why are not Farjeon, Charles Ross, Francillon, Garratt, the Hattons, G. Manville Fenn, Heath, Hollingshed, and a whole host besides—a very “array of literature”—included? Not, surely, “because they are unknown to fame,” though they seem to be to the compiler! Then we have a list of “Editors’ names, with the titles of the works edited”—the whole list comprising simply thirty publications, among which but few of the leading ones appear! This list, if to be any use whatever, ought (and easily might) to have been extended five-fold, while that of names to which we just alluded, even with ordinary care, might have been twenty to one more than it is. We presume the “List” is intended to be an “Annual”; if so, we strongly recommend its compiler to begin betime in amending what he has done. A glance through Mitchell’s, or any other List of Magazines, &c., would help him to complete one of his lists; while a diligent search through “Men of the Time,” “The Biograph,” and other works of a similar class, would be a great aid to him in the other. We shall be glad to see the “List” fully extended; it would be a great boon to writers and publishers alike.



BURNHAM BEECHES—WINTER SCENE.



HISTORY OF GARSTANG.

LIEUT.-COL FISHWICK, F.S.A., has added to the deep debt of obligation the County of Lancaster was already under to him, by the publication, through the Chetham Society, of a carefully, faultlessly, and exhaustively compiled "History of the Parish of Garstang," in that county. No man is better qualified for the task than the gallant Colonel, who is an able historian, a painstaking genealogist, a patient antiquary, and a hardworking and discriminating topographer—one of whom Lancashire has reason to be proud, and whose best energies are uniformly exerted in its cause. The plan and arrangement of the History of this parish, laid down by Col. Fishwick, is so well considered, and so worthy of following, that, although space forbids more than a painfully brief notice in the present number, I cannot refrain from dotting them down for the benefit of others. First, Col. Fishwick gives an exhaustive and comprehensive chapter on the "General History" of the parish and its various townships; next, an equally careful one on its "Ecclesiastical History;" next, a carefully prepared chapter on "the Churchwardens and the Parish Registers;" an elaborate and deeply interesting account of the "Vicars of Garstang," from the end of the twelfth century down to our own day, with biographical notices and much valuable information; the "Public Charities" of the parish and its townships; the "Old Halls and Old Families," including Wedacre and the Rigmaydens, Kirkland and the Butlers, Dimples and the Plessingtons, Catterall and the Catteralls, Claughton and the Brockholes, Whiteheads, and many other equally noted families and places; and a chapter of miscellaneous information. The arrangement of the work, it will be seen, is good; and the way in which it has been carried out is in every way satisfactory. We congratulate Col. Fishwick on the excellence of his labours, and pronounce his work to be one of the best yet issued by the Chetham Society, noted though that Society is for the high character of the whole of its publications.

MELROSE ABBEY.*

THIS sumptuous large folio volume, devoted to the architectural description and illustration of this world-famous ruin, is one of the finest, and assuredly one of the best and most valuable contributions yet made to the important class of Art-literature to which it belongs. The greater part of the plates which form the main feature of this admirable book, are reduced from the exquisite series of drawings made by Mr. Pinches, and for which, in severe competition, he gained the Silver Medal of the Institute of British Architects. To these, which were all carefully measured by himself, he has added others of equally high merit, which embrace remarkably fine perspective views taken from different points. The plates are skilfully and carefully drawn, and all the details given with a scrupulous nicety that is quite refreshing. Knowing the building well, and knowing what has hitherto been done regarding its illustration, we speak authoritatively when we say that nothing has approached Mr. Pinches' volume in beauty, in extent, and in accuracy, as well as in worthiness of the object. The historical introduction, and the architectural description which precede the plates, are well written, and present to the reader all he can desire to know about the place. It is a work of which Mr. Pinches has reason to be proud, and for which antiquaries and architects alike owe him a debt of gratitude.

* *The Abbey Church of Melrose, Scotland.* Illustrated by FREDERICK PINCHES, Architect. London: Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane, 1 vol., large folio, 1879. Plates and letterpress.

THE BLACK FOREST.*

WE regret that this month we are compelled, from sheer want of space, to content ourselves with giving a very brief notice of this admirable volume; but though our notice may be brief, it shall be none the less hearty and cordial. We have not, for a very long time, read any book that has interested us more, or given us so much pleasure as it; and we have risen from its perusal with our knowledge of the district of which it treats largely increased, and with an abundance of information connected with the habits, manners, and home life of its people that is new to us. Written in a pleasant, and yet highly graphic manner, interspersed with numberless valuable and all-important scraps of knowledge, and profusely illustrated with engravings that, if not of high class as works of art, bear at all events a stamp of truthfulness and accuracy that is very refreshing, the "Black Forest" of Mr. Séguin is a book for every one to read, and from which no one can turn away with disappointment. It is a credit to its author, and is issued excellently well (as are all that emanate from that firm) by Strahan and Co.

* *The Black Forest, its People and Legends.* London: Strahan and Co., 34, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 428, 1879. Illustrated.

THE AMATEUR POTTERY AND GLASS PAINTER.*

THE author of this admirable and eminently practical treatise, comes of a long line of eminent colour mixers, potters, and china painters—men who have done more than most by their inventive skill, their devotion to the art, and their unwearied perseverance to improve and raise the standard excellence of English pottery and porcelain, and who have “met their reward” in the recognition their services have met at the hands of all thinking people. With such a family inheritance of high art as he possesses, and himself being a practical and thoroughly skilled artist in that particular walk of painting, Mr. Hancock is, of all others, the man to speak with an air of authority upon all matters connected with the decoration of pottery and porcelain, and he has done wisely and well in the preparation and issue of this admirable manual, which, with the utmost cordiality, we commend to the best notice of our readers. First, we have for the Amateur Pottery Painter, “Sphere of Work,” then the “three kinds of Ceramic Painting, enamel, underglaze, majolica,” then the “Implements and Materials” requisite; and these are followed by a “Description of Enamel Colours,” “Processes and Manipulations,” “Underglaze Colours,” “Majolica Painting,” and “Specific Work,” and the same with regard to Glass Painting; so that every requisite for the amateur, and indeed for the professional, artist, either on pottery or glass, is clearly defined and every instruction given. It is thoroughly practical, thoroughly good, and thoroughly reliable in every respect.

While thus according unqualified praise to Mr. Hancock for the admirable way in which he has treated the practical part of the subject—a matter upon which no one is more entitled to write authoritatively than he—we cannot but regret that the wretchedly written, and in many instances erroneous sketch of “Pottery and Porcelain,” prepared by the South Kensington authorities, has been reprinted by him as an appendix to his own excellent work. We should fail in duty to our readers, and to the author of this excellent and thoroughly practical treatise, if we did not express our dissent from several of the opinions that, being put forth with the authority of the executive, are likely to be accepted without challenge by the general reader. What, for instance, could be more absurd, or farther from known facts, than this paragraph, which is all that the authorities vouchsafe upon the earliest pottery of our country—“The vases of the Stone period found in tumuli are generally of an urn shape, with wide open mouths, and tapering at the feet. They are so friable that they could scarcely have been made for domestic use, but probably for sepulchral rites. The ornament is of the simplest kind, cords or bands, and made with coarse instruments. They are not turned with the wheel, but fashioned by the hand. So, also, in much later ages, down to the British and Romano-British times, we find only a gradual and very slow and slight improvement. In short, the early pottery of the nations which inhabited northern and western Europe, was of the lowest order with respect to those qualities which we esteem in the potters’ art?”

What, we would ask, is the meaning of the sapient observation, laid down as a fact, that “the vases of the stone period . . . are generally of an urn shape”? What is to be learned by it? Again, why say they were made “probably for sepulchral rites,” when by far the greater number of examples that have been exhumed are undoubtedly cinerary urns and were found filled with burnt bones? And yet again, what is meant by speaking of the “stone period,” and then of “much later ages down to the British and Romano-British times”? Surely the “stone period” is the British period, and it is lamentable to see such loose statements stamped with the authority of the “Science and Art,” or any other “Department.” And again, what is meant by “nations which inhabit”? Then, equally misleading are some of the illustrations. Thus, the “authorities” give us in one place an engraving of an “Ancient British Bowl,” but we have yet to learn that “bowls” of that period are known, or, indeed, were even made; and the example given is assuredly not Ancient British, either in form, or in ornamentation. Again, on another page, we have a group of “Medieval jars and basin,” which, so far from being medieval, are apparently Roman—the “basin” itself being a Samian ware cup or bowl, with the usual and very characteristic “ivy leaf” raised pattern round the rim. But it is needless to go through the rest of the treatise, which, at all events so far as the ceramic productions of our own country are concerned, requires considerable and careful revision. What we have here written, of course, has no connection whatever with Mr. Hancock. He has simply reprinted what at first sight appears to be a very nice little summary, and which, being put forth by authority, would naturally be expected to be of scrupulous accuracy; and he has done so in the natural hope that its insertion would add not only to the interest, but to the value of his book. He has done wisely and well, and we only regret the treatise was not more worthy of being perpetuated.

* London: Chapman & Hall; Worcester: Hancock & Son. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 198. Illustrated.

EDINBURGH, PAST AND PRESENT.*

THIS true art-volume, edited by Mr. Ballingall, the skilful engraver, will be a treasure indeed to all who love "Auld Reekie"—and who does not!—and its historical and antiquarian associations. Pleasantly written, charmingly illustrated with numberless engravings by the editor himself, exquisitely printed by Messrs Constable, and issued as an elegant quarto volume by Oliphant & Co., "Edinburgh, Past and Present," is a book among books on the subject upon which it treats. First, we have a "general description of Edinburgh," and a chapter on "the Old Town," by the Rev. G. Gilfillan; next, a chapter on "Edinburgh from Warriston Cemetery;" and these are followed by "Historical and Descriptive Notes," by Mr. Ballingall; "Modern Dwellings of the People," by H. G. Reid; "Queensbury to Musselburgh along the Shore," by the Rev. J. S. Mill; "Roslin, Hawthornden, and the Vale of the Esk," by Flora Masson; and the geology of the district by Professor Geikie. These are illustrated by considerably over a hundred woodcuts, the whole of which are engraved by Mr. Ballingall from drawings by Paton, Bough, Drummond, Crawford, Smart, Sanderson, Temple, and other R.S.A.'s, and have a charm about them that few others possess. The volume is highly creditable to all who have been engaged in its preparation, and eminently worthy of its grand subject.

* *Edinburgh, Past and Present, its Associations and surroundings, drawn with Pen and Pencil.* Edinburgh: Oliphant & Co., 1 vol., 4to, pp. 164. Illustrated.

INDEX TO MUNICIPAL OFFICES.*

MR. GOMME, than whom no one is better fitted for the task, has done immense service to history and to archaeological research by the preparation of this most useful and, so far as matter goes, perfectly unique list of officers and office holders. It is impossible to overrate the importance of such indexes as the present, the labour of whose preparation must have been immense. "It supplies us with a list of no less than six hundred and fifty-three different offices, but, unfortunately, this does not include all the ancient offices of the old corporations. In some cases, officers who had no longer any functions to perform, though still appointed, have not been enumerated; but taking the materials as supplied to us, there is plenty to allow of a valuable contribution to municipal history." Thus says Mr. Gomme in his truly admirable introduction, and assuredly his "Index" is the most valuable contribution yet made to that history. We are compelled to be brief in our notice, but we unhesitatingly affirm that this is an "Index" that ought to be in the hands of every literary man and antiquary, and in all libraries. The introduction is a valuable contribution to literature, and is the result of deep and patient research.

* *Index of Municipal Offices, compiled from the Appendices to the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, 1835.* By G. LAWRENCE GOMME. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 78.

SHAKESPEARIAN DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS.*

THIS is certainly a remarkable compilation, and has been done with much judgment, with wise discrimination, and an amount of patient labour and research that is highly creditable. The compiler has avowedly not aimed to make his book a concordance, but has contented himself with quoting some thousands of passages containing the most beautiful and characteristic thoughts of the great poet, and arranging these, dictionary-wise, under separate headings. And it is in this feature of his work that discrimination and judgment are so necessary. Mr. Bellamy is evidently a keen lover of Shakespeare, and being a man of taste and refinement, has just known where to select choice passages, and how best to arrange them for the reader's use and gratification. It is an admirable book, and one that ought to be in every library, public or private, and in the hands of every literary man, public speaker, and student. We cordially recommend it.

* *The New Shakespearian Dictionary of Quotations.* By G. SOMERS BELLAMY. London: Charing Cross Publishing Co. 1 vol., imp. 8vo., pp. 272.

GELATINE CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Messrs. Strain & Co., of Belfast, have forwarded to us some beautiful specimens of their new Gelatine Christmas and Greeting Cards, which deserve more than a passing notice. The richness and variety of colour of the Gelatine, and the exquisite designs and brilliancy of the devices and lettering, give them a beauty peculiarly their own, and which can never be attained by ordinary cards. These Gelatine Cards deserve to become, as they assuredly will, general favourites.

THE LATEST PORTRAITS OF THE QUEEN, &c.

MESSE^{RS}. MARION, of Soho Square, have recently published a series of four exquisite photographic portraits—the latest taken—of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice. These have been taken (by command) by Mr. Melhuish, to whose portraits we have already in these columns given unqualified praise, and whose skill is unrivalled; and they are among the most pleasing and successful that even he has produced. First, we have an admirable portrait of the Queen seated reading at a table, and next a three-quarter length seated portrait of the Princess, which is perfect as a portrait, and charming in its very naturalness and simplicity. Then we have a group, the Queen seated at a table, and the Princess kneeling to the same table, her head thoughtfully resting on her hand, and her arms upon the table, while she looks earnestly at a passage in an open book, to which Her Majesty is directing attention; and lastly, a lovely group of the same two, standing together, hands clasped in each other, under an umbrella which the Princess is holding above their heads. The pose of the figures, the sweetness and beauty of expression, and the whole tone and execution of these photographs is admirable in the extreme; indeed they are faultless, and ought to command an extensive sale. It is impossible to possess better, or truer, or more pleasing portraits than they are.

Another admirable group issued by Messrs. Marion, and taken by Messrs. Turner and Drinkwater, presents their R.H.'s the Prince and Princess of Wales in walking costume, and is life-like, and excellent in every particular. It is certainly one of the best of groups, and as such, cannot but please all who add it to their albums. We have seen none better.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN NOTES ON GAWSWORTH CHURCH (By JOSEPH F. A. LYNCH. Manchester: British Architect Office).—This is one of the most carefully written and useful monographs we have seen, and its subject (that of Gawsorth Church, in Cheshire) is full of interest. In this church the author, Mr. Lynch, made some important discoveries of wall paintings, to a careful record of which much of the present little work is devoted. This discovery was of immense importance and interest, and Mr. Lynch has earned the thanks of all antiquaries for the trouble he took, the relics he brought to light, and the skilful manner in which he has explained all their details and bearings. We heartily commend his present book, with its well-executed plates, to the best attention of our readers.

BRAVE BOYS WHO HAVE BECOME ILLUSTRIOUS MEN. By J. M. DARTON. (Weldon and Co., 9, Southampton Street, Strand).—This is just one of those encouraging, well digested, carefully compiled, and highly instructive books that it is a pleasure to put into the hands of young people. The examples chosen are all worthy of emulation, and the well-told biographies cannot but have a beneficial effect on the minds and inclinations and futures of all who read them. A nicer book for a present to a boy cannot be had.

MR. WILDRIDGE has completed his work on the "Misereres of Beverley Minster," some time ago alluded to in these pages as being in course of progress. The illustrations are not worthy the subject; they are not sufficiently artistic in treatment, nor accurate enough in details. They are, however, valuable as memoranda, and serve very well to show what a mass of interest centres in these highly interesting remains. Illustrations of carving and sculpture, to be of *real* use to the antiquary, cannot be too carefully executed or too sharp in every minutiae of the design or workmanship, and these are the very characteristics lacking in Mr. Wildridge's drawings; they are amateur sketches, and nothing more. We are thankful, however, that he has issued his volume, because it will show what yet remains to be done to do justice to this grand series of carvings.

"CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE;" "THE QUIVER;" AND "LITTLE FOLKS." (London: Cassell & Co., La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill. Illustrated). It would, as we have over and over again said, be impossible to produce a better, more truly elevating, more pure, and more faultless set of publications than these three issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co., and it is always a pleasure to us to receive and welcome them, and to give to all a hearty and cordial recommendation to our readers. "Cassell's Family Magazine" is, both in the tone and character of its literary matter and the beauty and extent of its illustrations, *the* Magazine of all others for general circulation. The stories that run through it are of the highest class of literary merit; the scientific "bits" are well chosen, well expressed, and well illustrated; the chats about dress and various domestic matters are all that can possibly be desired; and the engravings are, in every case, drawn with the utmost care and

executed with scrupulous nicety. Of the "Quiver," it is only needful to say it is *faultless* in every particular, and is one of the very choicest, most elevating, and most worthy of all serials; it is impossible to go through its monthly contents without receiving much mental benefit; and there is not one sentence, or even word, at which the most carping mind could cavil. "Little Folks," as we have before said, is the most charming Magazine for "little folks" of any issued, and we cordially and emphatically recommend it to all classes of people. Few publishers have conferred so great a boon on mankind as Messrs. Cassell have done, not only in the establishing and issuing of these truly good Magazines, but in the preparation of so many valuable works, and it may truly be said of them, that from first to last—and we have watched their publications from the very first that was issued by the honoured founder of the firm to the present hour—not one work has been sent out by them but what has had an elevating, a good, and a noble tendency.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

KEELINGE FAMILY.*

THE following early Pedigree is compiled from deeds set forth in the Appendix to the Sixth Report of the Hist. MSS. Comm., pp. 480-487.

Richard Kelling, = Matillidis.
of Bridport.

Bartholemew Kelling, = Emma
or Kylling, of Brid- Levric.
port, temp. Edw. I. 9 Edw. II.

William = Gunnild.
Killing.

William Killing,
of Bridport,
10 Edw. II.

Mabilia,
18 Edw. II.
[m. Stephen
Rose ?]

John Killing was Provost or Reeve of Bridport, temp. Hen. III.; and Geoffrey Killing was living there temp. Edw. I.

From the same Report, pp. 106, 113, it appears that Edward Keling was clerk to the Corporation of Shipwrights, in 1645-6. Also from the Fifth Report, p. 366, we learn that William Keeling, of Hertford, gent., attorney in the Sheriff's Court, had a son, William Keeling, living in 1637; and that Edward Keeling, of Mitcham, co. Surrey, gent., clerk of the Chamber, had a son, Edward Keeling, living in 1687.

W. G. D. F.

WALTON HALL, AND THE FAMILIES OF JENKINSON AND FLETCHER, OF WALTON, CO. DERBY.*

THE following particulars are taken from the Wolley MSS. in the British Museum (Add. 6,666, f. 348, seq.)

By Indenture dated 24th February, 1633, 7 Car. I., between Sir Francis Foljambe, of Aldwarke, co. York, bart., Thomas Marsham, and John Marsham of the one part, and Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, of Westminster, knt., and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, of Temple Newsum, co. York, knt., of the other part, in consideration of £15,800, the manor of Walton, co. Derby, and the Capital Messuage, and park containing 1,500 acres, were conveyed to the use of Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, in fee.

By Letters Patent dated 1st August, 11 Car. I., the king grants to Sir Arthur Ingram, senior, and Sir Arthur Ingram, junior, license to alienate to Paul Fletcher Walton Hall, &c.

By Indenture dated 19th August, 11 Car. I., between Sir Arthur Ingram, of York, knt., and Sir Arthur Ingram, of York, his son and heir apparent, of the one part, and

* See "RELIQUARY," vol. XIV., p. 190; XV., p. 137, 239; XVI., p. 190; XVII., p. 63.

Paul Fletcher, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, yeoman, of the other part, the capital messuage called Walton Hall, and twelve acres of land, were conveyed to Paul Fletcher in fee.

By Letters Patent dated 4th February, 1619, the keeper of the liberties of England, pardons Sir Arthur Ingram, senior, and Sir Arthur Ingram, junior, for acquiring the manor of Walton and other premises conveyed by the above Indenture, dated 24th February, 1638, of Sir Francis Foljambe, without the king's licence.

In 1638, Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, and Dame Ellinor Ingram, leased the premises at Walton to Paul Fletcher, for twenty-one years at the rent of £1,000.

By Indenture of Bargain and Sale, enrolled in Chancery, dated 17th May, 1650, between Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsum, co. York, knt., and Dame Katherine, his wife, of the one part, and Paul Fletcher and Ralph Gregg of the other part, in consideration of £14,000, the manor of Walton, and the capital messuage, and park containing 1,500 acres, and the mills, &c., were granted to the use of Paul Fletcher, and Ralph Gregg in fee.

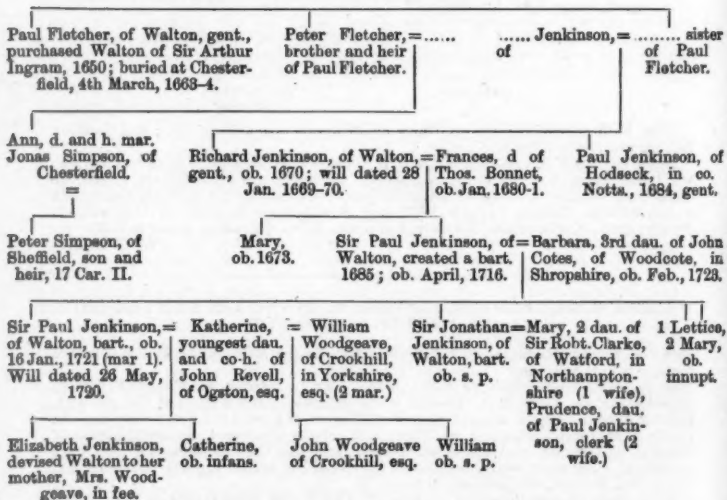
By deed dated 1st September, 1653, Thomas Ingram, of Temple Newsum, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsum, knt., granted to Paul Fletcher, of Chesterfield, gent., all his estate and interest in the manor of Walton, and the land there, then or late in the occupation of the said Paul Fletcher.

By Indenture of Bargain and Sale, dated 10th July, 1661, a moiety of the manor of Walton was conveyed by Ralph Gregg (by the direction of Paul Fletcher, of Walton, gent.), to Richard Jenkinson, of Walton, yeoman. (Wolley Charter. XI., 114.)

There was a mortgage, dated 1684, between Paul Jenkinson, of Hodseck, co. Notts., gent., of the one part, and Paul Jenkinson, the younger, of Walton, gent., of the other part.

The Agreement dated 16th January, 1649, between Sir Arthur Ingram, knt., and Paul Fletcher, of Walton, gent., concerning the sale of the manor of Walton, is preserved amongst the Wolley Charters (XI., 115).

The following Pedigree is from Add. MSS., 6,666.



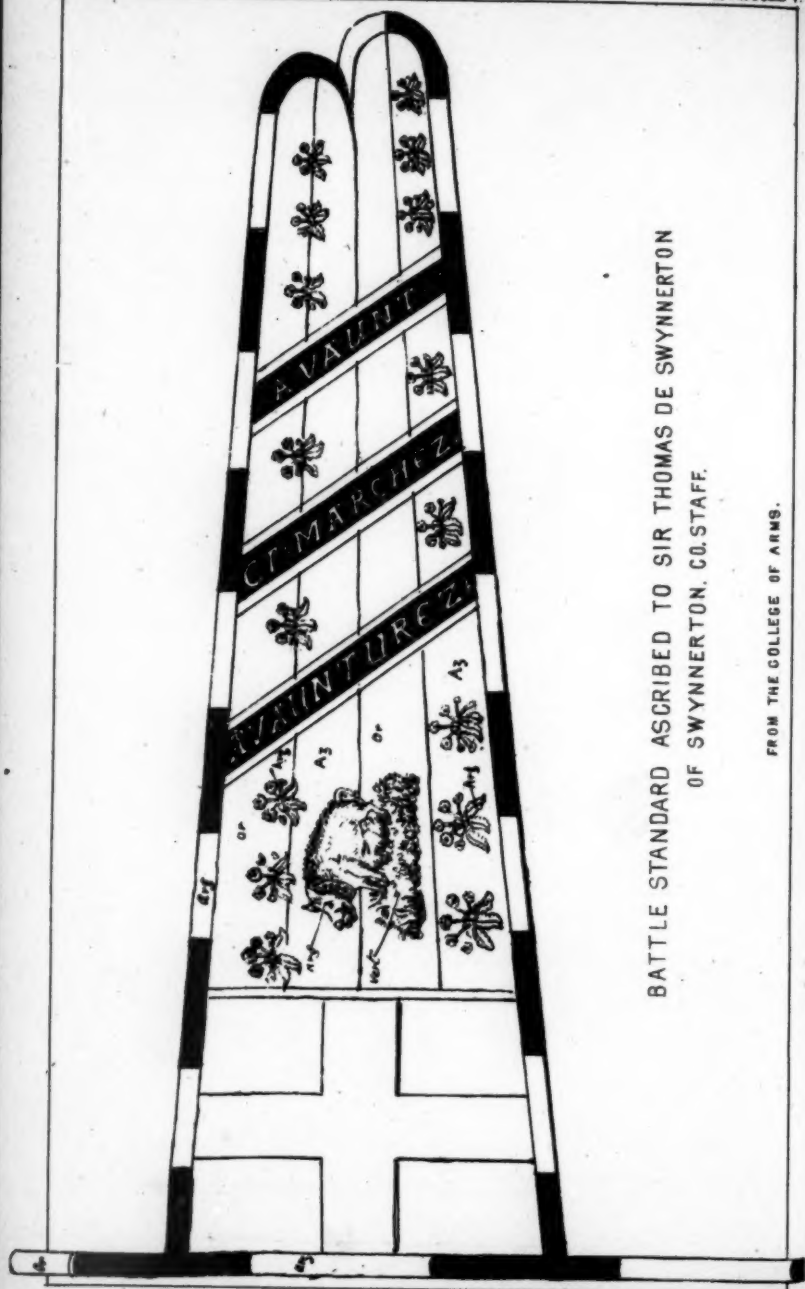
The will of Paul Fletcher, and the Pedigree deduced from it, both given in the
"RELIQUARY," vol. XVII., p. 128, considerably enlarge the above Pedigree.
Oxford. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, B.A.

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BATTLE STANDARD ASCRIBED TO SIR THOMAS DE SWYNNERTON
OF SWYNNERTON. CO. STAFF.

FROM THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.